The Bombay Gazette

No. 11.752 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
— GWALIOR	2733	300	R. Haselwood	3rd Aug.
L SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	10th „
M HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	17th „
L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th „
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st „
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th „
L CL[illegible]DE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	6th Aug.
ANCONA	3123	600	S. F. Cole	20th „
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
BIRMANIA	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	
s. s. ARMENIA	3,550	480	Capt. Wm. S. Young.	3rd Aug.

N. B.—Passengers can book through to London or Liverpool.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT

s. s. VICTORIA .. 3,550 480 Capt. Wm. Russell, 19th Aug.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, July 27, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 18th August. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS,

with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent,, being cost of freight. etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at its Registered office, No. 31 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report.
2. To elect Directors in place of all who retire from office under clause 91 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. CURRIMBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th July 1886.

NOTICE.

FISRT-CLASS SUBORDINATE COURT AT BELGAUM.

APPLICATION FOR EXECUTION OF DECREE.

No. 964 of 1882.

Messrs. CUTLAR, PALMER and Co. ....Paintiffs.

vs.

JAMSETJEE KHARSETJEE BOYEE and others .... } Defendants.

TO THE CREDITORS whose names are mentioned in the schedule presented by JAMSETJEE and DHANJIBHOY, two of the defendants aforesaid, along with their application for insolvency, and to others who alleged themselves to be their creditors.

Take notice that your claims will be heard under Sec. 352, Civ. Pro. Code, on the dates mentioned below as follows:—

The creditors residing in or within the District of Belgaum } 16th August 1886.
Others residing outside the District of Belgaum } 20th Sept. 1886.

Dated 8th of July 1886.

JAYASATYABODHRAV TIRMALRAV, Inamdar.
First-class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 79, OF 1881.

DORABJEE NANABHOY WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Cawasjee Patell Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..Plaintiff.

vs.

RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE WADIA, Executor of the last will of SORABJEE NOWROJEE WADIA, CURSETJEE NOWROJEE WADIA, BURJORJEE NANABHOY DAVER, all of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Cawasjee Patell Street, and ARDESIR JEHANGIR WADIA and EDULJEE JEHANGIR, all of Bombay, Parsees, residing at Middle Colaba, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit, bearing date the ninth day of March one thousand-eight hundred and eighty six, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, late of Bommay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 19th day of July 1886,

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1080 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd August, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

STEAMER.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. SIMLA	1615	About 10th August 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
11th June 1886. Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SYKE'S STANDARD HYDROMETERS

Expressly Manufactured

TO comply with the new Abkari Rules, Consisting, of

Glass Spindle 60° to 90°, minutely graduated, with Thermometer mounted on Ivory, in neat Mahogany Box, with Trial Glass and Book.

Complete, set Rs. 15-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S BLUE-BLACK INK,

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR
CORRESPONDENCE,
BUSINESS PURPOSES,
AND LITERARY WORK.

WRITES a deep Blue colour, and dries to a permanent Black, which will not fade through age or exposure. It flows freely and evenly, and does not corrode the Pen.

Per quart Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

THIS agreeable combination is typified in the

NEW GLASS TABLE FILTERS,

Which remove every species of impurity from water, and the Filtering medium of which can be cleaned and renewed at home without trouble or expense.

In Crystal Glass .... Rs. 5-0
In handsome Flowered Glass ... 7-0

PROCURABLE ONLY AT
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co's. ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA OR LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement whether arising from long residence in a tropical climate or from severe illness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUXMEEBAI and CONDABAI, the widows of RANOO GOVIND DARAKER, deceased, have contracted to sell to TRIKUM NATHOO all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the buildings erected thereon, situate on the south side of Bhundarwada Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 138 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east partly by property of Lingee, daughter of Surajee Fotmallee, and partly by property of Balloo and Rama Ludgoo, on the west by property of Cassum Natha, on the north by Bhundarwada Street, and on the south by Coolleewada Lane, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 1,970, and street No. 83-87, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new No. 6,642, and New Survey No. 2,392, which said hereditaments and premises have been for some time and are now in the occupation of the said Luxmeebai and Condabai and their tenants. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage or gift or otherwise objecting to the sale, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1886.

CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND,
Solicitors to the Purchaser.

HATS, HELMETS, &c.,

TREACHER & COMPANY have just received a NEW STOCK of above from the Best London Makers, in all the most approved Shapes:—

BLACK FELT HATS.—Round crown. The present London Fashion. Very Light. Patent Ventilators. Rs. 8-4 each.

BLACK FELT HATS.—Square crown. The present London Fashion. Very Light. Patent Ventilators. Rs. 8-12 each.

DOUBLE TERAI SUN HATS.—Andrés' Ladies' or Gent's Latest Shape. Best Qualities. Seal Brown, Grey. Rs. 16 each.

ELLWOOD'S SHIKAR HATS.—Of the latest approved Shape. Covered with Brown Canvas. Rs. 13 each.

ELLWOOD'S SUN HATS.—New Shape. Covered with White Drill. Light and well Ventilated. Rs. 13 each.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT A. C. HELMETS.—Double Grey Felt Air Chamber, inside Soft and Yielding. Very Light, and Comfortable to Wear. Rs. 17 each.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT A. C. HELMETS.—Without Bulge. Plain Military Shape. Rs. 17 each.

DR. TUSON'S DOUBLE BRIM A. C. HELMETS.—Drab Felt Air Chamber. Extremely Light and Cool. Rs. 14 each.

LADIES' AND GENT'S TRAVELLING HATS AND CAPS in great variety, From Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 5 each.

PUGGRIES.—A Choice Selection, White Muslin Fancy Striped Ends. Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Do. do. White Silk Stripes, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8 each.

Pure White China Silk, Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5 each.

Pure Grey do. do. Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 each.

Navy Blue with White Spots, Rs. 4 each.

Extra Stout Coloured Silk, Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each.

SCARFS, COLLARS, BRACES, HOSIERY, NECKTIES.

The Newest Styles.

LADIES' AND GENT'S UMBRELLAS.

LADIES' BEST TWILLED SILK, Fox's Paragon Frames, Plain or Silver Mounts, Natural Sticks, Rs. 9-8, 11, 12, 14 each.

GENT'S BEST TWILLED SILK, Fox's Paragon Frames, Plain or Silver Mounts, Natural Sticks, Rs. 12, 14, 15-8 each.

GIG UMBRELLAS, Canes, Pine Heads, extra stout fittings, Rs. 10 each.

CARRIAGE UMBRELLAS, Square "Registered" Pattern, very strong, Rs. 16 each.

LADIES' SUN UMBRELLAS, White or Drab Lined, Green Assorted Sticks, Rs. 3 each.

GENT'S SUN UMBRELLAS, White or Drab, Lined Green, Choice Sticks, Rs. 3-12 each.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
GROUND SHEETS,
REGULATION WATERPROOF BEDS,
&c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which, he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *Specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs, he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
PASHAS No. 1	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 2	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS

	Per 1,000	Per 100
PREMIER	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 0
REGALIAS	„ 24 0	„ 2 12
LONDRES	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
FAVORITAS	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
PRINCIPES	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
CONCHAS	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

J. NEUBERG,
5. MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUTLERY.

"CAVENDISH" CARVERS.

MADE From Special Steel, Hand-forged, Hardened and Tempered by First Prizemen in Sheffield. Set "ready for use" by a New Process with a Razor-like edge. Pair of Carvers with steel to match in box.

"A" Quality .... Rs. 20 cash.
"B" „ .... „ 18 „
Buckhorn „ .... „ 8-8 „

For Prices of other First Class Cutlery, see Catalogue

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HAIR BRUSHES. CLOTHES BRUSHES. HAT BRUSHES.

HAIR BRUSHES,
Of every superior quality,
With Satin Wood or Olive Wood Backs,
Rs. 2 to 10 each.
With Ebony Back. Rs. 5 to 6-4 each.
With Ivory Backs. In Morocco Leather Case.
Rs. 33-8 to 55 per pair.

CHILDREN'S BRUSHES.
Re. 1 to 4 each.

BABIES' BRUSHES.
Re. 1-4 to 6 each.

MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES.
Olive Wood, Satin Wood or Ebony backs.
Without Case .... Rs. 7 to 12-8 per pair.
With Solid Leather Case ... Rs. 9 to 15 „
Ivory Backs in Solid Leather Case .... Rs. 36 to 50 „

"BABY'S FRIEND."

A complete suite of toilet articles for Babies, consisting of Hair Brush, Comb, Puff and Powder Box, complete in Cardboard box.
Rs. 2 each.

ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
Scott's Patent .... Rs. 9 each.
Eagle Metallic Company's .... Re. 1-8 each.
Argenseta .... Rs. 4 to 6 each.

MOUSTACHE AND WHISKER BRUSHES.
Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8 each.
Hair Brush Cleaners, Harness Patent.
Rs. 1-2 each.

DRESSING COMBS.
All descriptions and sizes.
Buffalo Horn .... From Re. 1 to Rs. 2 each.
Ivory, in Cases .... From Rs. 3-8 to 6-4 each.
Tortoise-shell .... From Rs. 6 to 12 each
Xylonite, Vulcanite, or India Rubber .... From Re. 0-10 to 1-8

POCKET COMBS, CURLING COMBS, COMB CLEANERS, &c., &c.

CLOTHES BRUSHES.
A large assortment of various patterns.
In Stain Wood, Olive Wood, &c.
Best bristles, &c.
Without Handle .... From Re. 1-12 to Rs. 4.
With Handle .... From Rs. 3 to 4-8.

HAT BRUSHES.
Specially soft bristles with fancy wood backs, &c.
With Velvet or Plush backs .... Rs. 2 each.
With Satin Wood backs .... Rs. 2 each.

THE "NOVELTY" HAT AND CLOTHES BRUSH,
Having both Hard and Soft Bristles,
Only 3¾ inches long, and so small that it may easily be carried in the pocket.
As. 14 each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOULTON ARTWARE.

TOILET SERVICES.

SIMILAR to those which are now so very popular amongst all classes in England.

Services consisting of Ewer, Basin, Brush, Tray, or Vase, Soap, Dish and Commode complete.

The following Patterns are recommended:—

No.		Rs.	A
No. 6.	"Alderman" Shape, Dark Blue, Flower Border	8	0
No. A 205.	"Doulton" Shape, Coloured Tulips with Turquoise Spots, Fancy Borders	15	0
No. A 231.	Melon Shape, Coloured Chrysanthemums, with Greek Border	15	0
No. A 232.	Melon shape, Chrysanthemums on Ivory body, Grecian border	16	0
No. A 195.	Doulton shape, Large Coloured Flowers on Ivory body	18	0
No. A 150.	Alderman shape, Coloured Sprays of Flowers on Ivory body	20	0
No. 808.	Birds with Coloured Sprays of Flowers on White body	29	0
No. 806.	Ivory body, Wicker Pattern, Rich Gold Lines, 11 pieces	32	0
No. 982.	Connaught shape, Ivory body, Coloured Japanesque Pattern with handsome Dark-Green and Gold border	38	0
No. 204.	Connaught shape, similar to above	40	0
No. 802.	Saxon shape, Coloured Birds on Ivy Sprays, Ivory body, for double service, 16 pieces	45	0
No. A 270.	Connaught shape, Coloured Fruits, and Blossoms on Ivory body, very rich Gold border	70	0
No. 1,067.	Chippendale shape, Coloured Orange Blossom Sprays on Ivory body, with very heavy Gold border	90	0
No. A 192.	Doulton shape, Richly Coloured Flowers, with very handsome Gold and Bronze borders	90	0
No. A 104.	Connaught shape, very handsome Coloured Flower, Sprays on Ivory border, Very deep Old Gold border, very handsome	108	0
No. B 185.	Connaught shape, Very rich, Old Lace Pattern, with hand painted Rose Sprays and Birds on Ivory body. A magnificent service, &c. &c. &c	90	0

Also SERVICES in PURE WHITE STONE WARE or with Blue, Green, Maroon, or Gold Lines, 9 pieces, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 15-8 each.

ALSO VERY HANDSOME LARGE DOULTON VASES, Rs. 40, 70, 180, per pair.
Ditto. Ditto. SINGLE VASES, Rs. 10, 13, 36, 80, each.
HANDSOME DOULTON JUGS, Rs. 32, 40, each.
RICH SALAD BOWLS, Rs. 25, 35, each.
SMALL VASES FOR BRACKETS, &c., Rs. 20, 27, per pair.
LOVING CUPS, TWO HANDLED, Rs. 24 each.
ICE PAILS, Rs. 18 each.
BEER MUGS, SILVER MOUNTED, Rs. 10-8, each.
&c., &c.
VENETIAN GLASSWARE.
TABLE ORNAMENTS.
TEA SERVICES, 4 O'CLOCK, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S "ROYAL METEOR."

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

WITH PATENT ADJUSTABLE BALL BEARINGS.

THESE MACHINES are celebrated for their strength, lightness, and superior finish, and in commending them to the athletic young men in India, MARCKS and Company, Limited, beg respectfully to notify their readiness to dispose of them when desired on the

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE METEOR BICYCLE
Elegantly painted and fitted with front wheel brake.
50 in., 52in., and 54 in., Cash, Rs. 300.
On the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM for one year, Rs. 330.
by monthly payments of Rs. 27-8-0.

THE METEOR TRICYCLE,
41 in. Cash, Rs. 430.
On the HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM for one year, Rs. 474.
by monthly payments of Rs. 39-8-0.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ The principle of the Hire Purchase System was fully explained in connection with Pianos in our June's issue of "Limited Remarks."

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES
CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS
BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
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⁂ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
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GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. DAGO, arrived from LONDON, and ANTWERP, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain K. MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage, whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July 1886.

KEATING'S BONBONS or WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,200,000
PAID-UP...............................£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over......£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 370 OF 1870.

KARMALI RAHIMBHOY and IBRAHIM RAHIMBHOY, respectively Khoja Muslim Inhabitants of Bombay, residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, late Minors, by Cazbai their next friend, but now of full age, and MIRALI RAHIMBHOY and RAHIMUTBAI respectively Khoja Muslim, Inhabitants of Bombay, residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, and Infants under the age of sixteen years, by Kajbai widow of DHARAMSEY IBRAHIM, their guardian *ad litem*............Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAHIMBHOY HUBIBHOY and AHMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY, Khoja Muslim, inhabitants of Bombay, and residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, aforesaid..................Defendants

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the Thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the following immoveable properties WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in nine Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and the sale if not completed will be continued on THURSDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, the testator, in the above suit, and of the above Defendants, as his executors in the several Lots next hereinafter described that is to say :—

LOT No. 1.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground known as Pestonji Narelwala's Oart, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Wadi Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand three hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 53, New Survey No. 3,602, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 1, 2 and 10, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north and the east by the Belvedere Hill Road, on or towards the south by Wadi Bunder Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Framjee Hormusji Setna, and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Mr. Kelly and other tenants of the Defendants, and are now occupied by Mr. R. McMarran and other tenants of the said Defendants.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground (on which a messuage, tenement or dwelling house which has since been burnt down formerly stood) situate on the north side of Don Tod Third Row, or Khaduk, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,320, New Survey No. 2,947, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the gully which is common to the premises herein described, and the house of Sambhaji Govind, on or towards the south by Don Tod Third Street, on or towards the east by the gully common to the premises herein described, and the house of Hajibhai Lallji, and on or towards the west by the gully common to the premises herein described and the house of Haji Abdoola, and which said land was formerly occupied by Defendant's tenant, Solaman Eskail, and is now lying vacant.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Don Tod Third Row, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabuts, which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,737, New Survey No. 2,951 and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 22 to 24, and are bounded as follows, That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the house of Lalji Ludha, and partly by the house of Solaman Daniel, on or towards the south by Don Tod Third Street or Khaduk, on or towards the east by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Lalji Ludha, and on or towards the west by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Ismail Nensey and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Defendant's tenant, Osman Vydnia, and are now occupied by Defendants or their tenant, Tokersey Jewraj.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shamji Hussaji Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and three square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 1021, New Survey No. 2,789, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 169 to 171, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Meerally Mahomed, on or towards the south by the gully, common to the premises herein described and the house of Goolam Husein Teja, on or towards the east by the gully entirely belonging to the house of Mulji Dewji, and on or towards the west by Shamjee Hussaji Street, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now occupied by Khulfan Ruttonsey and Abdoola Hussain, as tenants.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the east side of Khoja Street or Khara Talao, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,622 and 1,622, New Survey No. 4,339, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Borah Sooltanje, on or towards the south by Lot No. 6, on or towards the east by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Gujrabai, and on or towards the west by Khoja Street or Khara Talao, and which said land was formerly occupied by the Defendant's tenant, Heera Lakha, but is now lying vacant.

LOT No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the west side of Chima Butcher Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards or thereabout, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,622 and 1,622, New Survey No. 4,338, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the house of Gujrabai, widow of Jamaldin Sakoor, and partly by Lot No. 5, on or towards the south by the house used as a stable belonging to Memon Haji Umar, on or towards the east by Chima Butcher Street, and on or towards the west by Khoja Street, and which said land was formerly occupied by the Defendant's tenants, but is now lying vacant.

LOT No. 7.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house, known as Forbes' house and other buildings standing thereon, situate partly on the east side of Mazagon Road, and partly on the north side of Valpakhadi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and eighty nine square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north by G. I. P. Railway line, on or towards the south partly by the property of Tar Mahomed Ahmed Bawa, and partly by Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the east partly by the Valpakhadi Road, and partly by Lot No. 8, and on or towards the west by the Mazagon Road, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now occupied by Defendant's tenants.

LOT NO. 8.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground occupied by the house of one Hoossein sepoy, a Fazendari tenant, situate on the north side, Valpakhadi Road without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on or towards the south by the Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the east partly by the G. I. P. Railway Line and partly by Valpakhadi Road, and on or towards the west by Lot No. 7, and which said land was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Fazendari tenant, Hoosein sepoy.

LOT NO. 9.

A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground (whereon huts have been built by several people on sufferance) situate on the south side of Valpakhadi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty two square yards or thereabouts, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and bounded as follows, that is to say, or on towards the north by the Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Huson Chotain, on or towards the east by the property of Tyeb Gunee, and on or towards the west by Valpakhadi Road, and which said land was formerly vacant, but is now occupied by several persons who have built huts upon it on sufferance.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopal, Attorney for the said Plaintiffs, No. 35, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, and at the office of Messrs. TOBIN and ROUGHTON, Attorneys for the said Defendants, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1886.

CHARLES E. FOX.
Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE JUNR. has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our firm.

Bombay, 31st July, 1886.

WALLACE & Co.

CHUBB AND SONS.
LOCK AND SAFE COMPANY, Limited.

SAFES, WRITING, CASH, PAPER, DEED AND KEY BOXES, FALL FRONT CUPBOARDS, QUEEN PADLOCKS, LOCKS, AND PADLOCKS.

CHIEF OFFICE :—
128, Queen Victoria Steeet, London, E. C.
BRANCH OFFICE.
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE.

		Cost Price.
1.	Portable Engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth, H. P. 10	Rs. 3,600
1.	Centrifugal pump 8" Dimr. complete with 30 ft. W. J. pipe bend, Foot Valve and Strainer	,, 1,100
2.	Bull's dredgers 4½ c. ft. at Rs. 180 each	,, 360
1.	Bull's dredger 6 c. ft	,, 321
200 ft.	Oxidised cotton belting, 6" wide with leather laces	,, 268
	Total....	Rs. 5,649

THE whole of the above Machinery, which was purchased (new) in April 1885, has only been in use about three months, and is now believed to be in good working order.

Delivery of any or all of the above lots will be given at Tellichery for two-thirds of cost price or open to any reasonable offer.

Purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the actual condition of each lot before tendering.

G. ANDERSON, M.I.C.E.,
District Engineer, Dt Bd, Malabar.

July, 27.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wrenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory. the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

AERATED WATER, Stores, and any order, we may be favoured with, delivered free to any parts, of Bombay, BARTON & Co., Ld., Church-gate Street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGING to be had at Mrs. CHESTERS, No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort. Terms moderate.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

LAWN MOWERS—The Patent Excelsior Rollers are the best. For prices and sizes, apply to PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE at Suparibaug Road. For particulars apply to PAVRI and RAGHUNATH, Architects. No. 28, Meadow-street.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING ! WATERPROOF CLOTHING !! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

OUR OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS are now replete with a new and fashionable Stock at moderate prices.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES, finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KERKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

JUST RECEIVED LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS, price from Rs. 6 to 10 each ; try at Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Corner of Meadows and Hummum Street.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PLUSH LADIES' COMPANIONS of different sizes ; also Cushions and Slippers worked in beautiful and artistic designs. Prices moderate.—At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A pair of grey Deccanee ponies, go in double and single harness and saddle. Perfectly quiet. Nearly 13-3. Rs. 400 the pair. Apply "ADVERTISER," care of this office.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS :—Paints in 15 colors (28 lbs. kegs) received direct from Manufacturers. For prices, apply to LEATHES and Co., Commercial Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

THE LONDON KIT HOUSE.

HAJEE HAROON HAJEE CASSUM & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, AND HATTERS,
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
3, RAMPART ROAD, NEXT TO C. MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our numerous constituents of Bombay and Mofussil that we keep in our LONDON KIT HOUSE every REQUISITE for TRAVELLERS and HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

H. H. H. C. and Co. have to assure gentlemen favouring them with their orders, that the Tailoring Department is under a practical Cutter, and that gentlemen may rely on every attention being paid to their orders. All goods are purchased to our orders with great care and taste by our Agent in England, and we confidently assert they will be found second to none in the Bombay Presidency, and our prices lower than that of any others. All orders are carefully carried out and promptly executed.

Up-country orders will be executed with every care and promptitude. Patrons are requested to send their orders with remittance, or goods will be despatched by V. P. P.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

HAJEE HAROON HAJEE CASSUM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

1 case colored prints.
1 ,, white woollen flannel.
1 ,, coloured silk satin.
2 ,, white doria.
1 bale bed covers, table covers, napkins, &c.
6 ,, grey drill.
4 ,, grey shirtings.
3 ,, grey dhoties, 9-10 yards.
1 case Tertia Britannia metal and wire.
48 kegs iron nails, of flat and sharp points.
About 25 tons old steel springs.
1 grain cleaning machine.
5 cases Angostura bitters.
2 ,, chlorozone fluid and powder.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—ex. s.s. "Altamare."

M—2-10—9 cases Matches.
S LB P—1-25—25 cases slate pencils.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1886.

LEATHES AND Co.

LEATHES & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commercial Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, on MONDAY, the 2nd instant the following paints by Lewis Greene & Co. London :—

40 kegs umber paint in kegs of 28lbs.		
40 kegs orange chrome paint kegs of 28lbs.		
40 kegs middle green	do.	do.
40 kegs emerald tint	do.	do.
40 kegs lemon chrome	do.	do.
40 kegs stone color	do.	do.
40 kegs white zinc	do.	do.
40 kegs dark blue	do.	do.
40 kegs bright red	do.	do.
40 kegs lead color	do.	do.
40 kegs genuine white zinc	do.	do.
40 kegs light blue	do.	do.
40 kegs black	do.	do.
40 kegs yellow	do.	do.
40 kegs genuine white lead	do.	do.
40 kegs white	do.	do.

Sale to commence at 2 p. m. precisely on TUESDAY at 2 p. m. sharp, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Fazul Dossa, three cases fancy glassware just landed ex s. s. Dago to be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The goods will be on view on Monday afternoon.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
10 cases white jacconets.
5 ,, lemon shirtings.

A few articles of household furniture consisting of round and pier tables, sofa couches, chiffonier almirah, chairs, &c.

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

12 iron bedsteads 6½ by 5
12 ,, ,, 6½ by 4
12 ,, ,, 6½ by 3½
12 ,, ,, 6½ by 3
20 gross coppered sofa springs.
29 bundles leather belting 1 to 3 inches.

By order and on account of whom it may concern—
PG—706-1 case crotonnes, ex. Clan Murray.
A D C 402-3—2 cases broad cloth.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand light open carriage.
1 second-hand good office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offerred.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS at the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in Rampart Row, Fort.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in Rampart Row, Fort—

A quantity of damaged and sound piece-goods consisting of grey shirtings, jacconets, drills and dhoties of various widths and lengths in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darooknana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux.

150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co's Establishment, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first class full sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, boards and lamps complete, a sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, a large sized fish bowl with gold fishes, single barrelled muzzle loading rifles, one by E. M. Reilly and the other by Holland and Holland in case complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, handsome chromolithographs, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Milner's fireproof safe on stand, a large collection of choice and rare plants and roses in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the late C. BEARD, Esq. The same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, old China coffee service, best plated ice-pitcher by Reed and Barton, cruet pickle and liquor frames, set of spoons and forks in case, fruit knives and forks in case, wine service, hotwater curry dishes, coffee urn, tea and coffee service, table and piano candlesticks, Mappin's table cutlery, very valuable furniture, such as substantial round dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, marble topped tables and teapoys, pier, writing, side, oval and dressing and washband tables, drawing room easy, lady's folding, American, reclining and arm and without arm chairs, ottoman, conservation and sofa couches, handsome chiffonier, cabinet ornament stand and whatnot with mirror backs, corner whatnots, hat stands, handsome wall brackets, a firstrate full sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, lamp &c., complete billiard bench, iron bedstead, complete wardrobe with mirror doors, chest of drawers, dressing table with glass attached, gown press, book cases, screens, camp cots complete, Milner's fireproof safe on stand, cheval and dressing glasses, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Agra and Jubbulpore made carpets, Hink's windproof table and hanging lamps, chromolithographs, two single barrelled, muzzle-loading rifles, one by Reilly and the other by Holland and Holland, with implements in case, copper utensils, ice box, jail made coir matting, a collection of choice plants, such as roses, ferns, crotons, &c, in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

P.S.—The plants will be sold at 5 p. m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 7th August, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned shawls belonging to the estate of the late Mushirjee Goolam Mohideen Cashmeree—

236 cashmere shawls "Jamawar."
50 ,, ,, "Dooshala."

To suit the convenience of purchasers each shawl will be sold separately ; and the whole is now on view.

Also by order of the Administrator-General.

1 D B B L C F gun in case, by Wm. Watson and Son.
1 S B B L rifle by Westley Richard, the property of the late J B Luke Esq, and 1 gold neck chain the property of the late Hassum Moosa.

N. B.—The gun and rifle will be sold at 3 p. m.

On THURSDAY, the 5th August, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed of sell by public Auction at Parell, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, near Elphinstone Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures &c., the property of Captain CRINGHAM.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th August, sale commencing at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 48 Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class sympathetic square pianoforte by Schiedmayer (nearly new), a handsome strong victoria, pair of handsome bay Arab horses, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, superior oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frames the property of Surgeon-Major W. NOLAN M. D.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, in Kamatteepoora, 14th Street, without, the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on the premises by order of Bai Yemnabai, widow of Memon Aba Jaffer, and on account at the risk of Dawoodkhan Vullud Buneykhan, the following landed property :—

All that piece of ground situate at Kamatteepoora, in the Island of Bombay together with the dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the Kamatteepoora, 14th street, on the south by the halalcore passage, on the west by the property of Sayee Poochiti, and on the east by the property of Lingam, a widow of Hooseina, and which said premises are situated in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 150, new No. 16,156, old survey No 4,126 to 4,128 and new survey No. 6,525, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 20.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the will of the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at Girgaum Back Road, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st August, at 1 p.m. each day, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, an English made eightday clock by French, a strong English built brougham by R. Distuenal and Co., a strong single-seated brougham, a handsome silver grey Arab horse, medical dispensary and dispensary furniture, a large quantity of medicines in English-packed bottles, surgical instruments, a nearly new microscope by R. and J. Back, valuable library, gold and silver watches by C Marcks and Co., and gold Albert chains, a collection of choice and rare plaints in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

N. B.—The medical dispensary and library will be sold on the first three days, and the household furniture, carriages, horse and plants will be sold on the last day.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 diamond rose ring belonging to the estate of the late Hassum Moosa, to be sold by order of the Administrator-General.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1886.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers post free ; and Rs 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
15, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room in Forbes Street, at 2 p.m., on account of the concerned—

3 cases Maccrone.

SALE OF WHISKY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 2 p.m., an account and at the risk of whom it may concern:

20 cases Whisky by Thom and Cameron.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 31st July 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

POSTPONEMENT
OF
THE AUCTION SALE OF THE GORDON MILLS PROPERTY.

The mortgagee has, by desire of the liquidators of the Gordon Mills, Limited, postponed the sale of the above property which was to take place on Monday, the 2nd August, to MONDAY, the 16th August.

AUCTION SALE of English pier glasses, Hink's Kerosine lamps, superior porcelainware, iron bedsteads, musical boxes, velvet carpets, bentwood Vienna furniture, &c., at Church-gate Street, opposite the old *Times of India* Buildings.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of whom it may concern, a large varied consignment of rich porcelain ware, such as dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, rich English pier glasses in guilt frame of various sizes, Hink's Wright and Butler table and 3, 4 and 6 lights hanging kerosine lamps, musical boxes, very handsome oleographs of sizes, velvet and Brussels carpets, fancy wall mirrors in velvet frame with kerosine lamps, handsome iron four post bedsteads, cutlery, fancy flower vases, marble table ornaments, and English-made drawing room suit, handsome bentwood Vienna furniture, consisting of baba chairs, bed-room chairs, sofas, &c., very handsome teakwood and blackwood French polished inlaid household furniture, such as circular table with marble top, round teapoys with marble top, almyra with plate glass doors, pier tables, &c., and lot of sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The property is on view.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, next door to H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, a small printing establishment complete, fit for magazine and job-work, type almost new and excellently assorted, on THURSDAY, the 5th August next, at 3 p. m.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage and unclaimed goods &c., at the G. I. P. Railway station, Bombay terminus.

On TUESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 1 p m Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, lost luggage, &c.

NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE
OF THE GORDON MILLS PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 16th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at the Mill premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the Gordon Mills, containing about 50,000 spindles, situated at Mahaluxmee, near the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, and opposite to the Hindoostan Mill.

The property consists of 4 pieces of freehold-land, admeasuring about 62,375 square yards, and of one piece of lease-hold land, admeasuring about 22,943 square yards, the latter being subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200, payable half-yearly, with all the tanks and buildings standing thereon, together with the engines, boilers and all other machinery, full particulars of which, together with the conditions of sale, can be seen at the office of the mortgagee, No. 6, Hornby-row, at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, Apollo-street, or at the rooms of the Auctioneers, between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m.

Inspection of the property can be had on application to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st July, 1886.

NOTICES.

WANTED for the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company Limited, 3 PERMANENT WAY GAUGERS, with 15 GOOD MEN EACH. The men must thoroughly understand their work.

Apply to the undersigned,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of LONDON, and are prepared to issue POLICIES of Insurance against fire upon Spinning, Cotton or Jute Mills, Bungalows, Shops or other Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, etc., either in Bombay or Up-country at moderate Rates.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 19th July 1886.

BOARD AND SUPERVISION OF STUDIES.

THE Rev. J. E. DOBSON, U.P. Minister, is prepared to receive Boarders in Edinburgh, boys or young gentlemen sent home from abroad to attend School or College, to direct their Studies, supervise home preparation, and carefully attend to their moral and religious training.

A thoroughly comfortable home offerred.

References exchanged.

1 India Buildings, Victoria Street, Edinburgh, Scotland
or to the Rev. JAMES SHEPHERD, M.D.,
Mission House, Udaipur, Rajputana.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 26th August 1886 by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m. [local time], and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. [local time] for contract as specified below for 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Office.

Coal under schedule No. 3

J. M. BOYD Colonel.
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay 7th July 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m., (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for a period of 15 months, from 1st January 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Office.

Cattle and Sheep for slaughter	Under Schedule No. 1		Tenders to be received on 10th August 1886.
Beef and Mutton	do.	No. 2	do.
Hired Draught Bullocks	do.	No. 4	do.
Hired Tonnage and Conveyance of Coal	do.	No. 5	do.
Drawing, Conveying and Distributing Water	do.	No. 6	do.
Hospital Clothing and Bedding	do.	No. 7	do. 20th Aug. 1886.
Leather Articles	do.	No. 8	do.
Wooden Articles	do.	No. 9	do.
Bamboo and Rattan Articles	do.	No. 10	do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay 7th July 1886.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following :—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.

Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of English single and double HARNESSES.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Canoe shaped LANDAU, with patent self acting hood ; for one or pair of horses, both by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of fast trotting well-matched CHESNUT ARABS, height 14-2, age 5 years.

A pair of BAY ARABS, 14-3, age 5 years thoroughly broken to single and double harness.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.
By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

			Rs.	a.
BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS ; Embroidered Fronts ; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	...per pair	Rs.	11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks ...		,,	9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		,,	3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	,,	3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors ...	from	,,	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES ; Very elegant and richest quality ...		,,	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

THE
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY ; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

TO CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES.

	Rs.	a.
BANJOS. From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75. Send for detailed list, post-free.		
PICCOLOS.		
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide-head, in D or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20	0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D	10	0
FLAGEOLETS.		
Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25	0
Do. do. 2nd quality	20	0
NIGGER WIGS.		
Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7	0
NIGGER BONES.		
Per set	2	0
Ditto Ebony	3	8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0	8
TAMBOURINES. With Screwed Parchment Heads.		
14 inches in diameter	12	0
12 ,, ,,	9	0
11 ,, ,,	6	0
9 ,, ,, with tacked head	3	0
9 ,, ,, electro-plated metal hoop	12	0
CASTANETS.		
Ebony, per set	2	8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.		
Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12	0
COPIES OF VIOLINS.		
Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120	
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood Case, complete.		
BRASS WHISTLE.		
A large assortment, each Re. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4 and	1	8

	Rs.	a.
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.		
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, and	4	0
CORNETS.		
Best quality	35 to 15	0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.		
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument	[illegible]0	0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument	65	0
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed	95	0
No. 4. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument. Keys bushed metal studs	120	
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners—in Walnut Case	225	
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.		
Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25	
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish	35	
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys......Rs. 40 and	45	
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45	
FLUTES.		
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey and Co.	100	0
Best English-made D. Flutes in Mahogany cases. Rs. 50, 60, and	75	
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25	
PICCOLO BANJOS.		
With 6 strings, Rs. 5, 10, and	12	0
Piccolo Banjo, 7 strings, Machine-head, with Electro-plated Hoop, in case complete	40	0
Piccolo Banjo, 7 strings, Machine-head, Japanese Model (copper, hoop)	25	0

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATATOGUE, POST-FREE.
LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84 ; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin flear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians rescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India. Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before on purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I., Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Birminia (s), for Genoa.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Teddington entered the dock on the 30th proximo, and the Restitution on the 31st.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan lad, aged 12 years, named Abdoola Kodabux, on Friday last sustained a fracture to his left leg by the branch of a tree falling on it. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

VOLUNTEER CLUB.—This Club has been removed from the headquarters of the Bombay Volunteer Corps to more suitable premises in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House. Efforts are being made to extend its scope, and it should prove popular with our citizen soldiers.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I., at the Apollo Bunder, at a quarter past six o'clock this evening (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	Fun of the Fair	Williams.
Cavatina	Polinto J Martiri	Donizetti.
Valse Die	Intenationalen	Gung'l.
Selection	Domino Noir	Auber.
Valse	La Berceuse	Waldteufel.
Polka	Victoria	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Parell Road, Chinchpoogly, on the body of Gunnoo Appajee, aged 70 years. Deceased was a cultivator and had come to Bombay about four months ago to live with his son at that locality. On the 28th instant he left his son's house at 4 p.m. and did not return, and could nowhere be found. Subsequently his dead body was found in a pond near by the house. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Hindoo burning ground, Sonapore, on the body of Hurree Baboo, aged 55 years. Deceased was a ship's labourer, and lived at Old Hanooman Lane. On that morning, deceased attended a funeral at the Hindoo burning ground, where, after burying the body, he with others, who attended the funeral, went to the Kennedy Sea Face to bathe. Deceased was standing in the sea on a boulder, when a wave came and washed him into deep water, and as he could not swim, was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

AN OLD PICK-POCKET.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Superintendant Crummy charged Gungardas Kisondass, an old offender, and Chimnajee Naryen, a Hindoo lad, before Mr. Cooper, with stealing a purse. It appeared that the accused on Friday dogged the steps of a Brahmin, a new arrival, about the Crawford Market while he was making purchases. The second accused kept close to the Brahmin, and seizing an opportunity while he was engaged in examining some articles he intended purchasing, abstracted a well filled purse from his pocket. Pleading guilty to the charge, the first accused was awarded two years' and the second three months' hard labour.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A PARSEE.—On Saturday evening last, a Parsee named Maneckjee Coverjee attempted to murder his wife, Awabai, at her house in Bhoywada Lane, Fort. The parties had, owing to disagreement, been living separately for some time; and the husband had cherished a suspicion that his wife was not faithful to him. Armed with a butcher's large knife, he waited until she came back to her house, and then inflicted serious wounds on her head, shoulders, and hands. He ruthlessly pursued the woman as she was running away from him, and struck her several blows from behind. He was seized by some Parsees, and given into police custody. The woman was removed to the Goculdas Hospital, where she lies in a precarious state.

ATTENDANCE AT VACCINATION STATIONS.—A correspondent writes:—"Will you allow me to inquire as to the time when the superintendant of vaccination attends his duty? I had called on Wednesday last at the Alibag vaccination station to ask the medical opinion of the superintendent regarding the fitness for vaccination of a child. I waited for him till 9·30 a.m. When I did not find him, then I inquired of the vaccinator who was working there as to where he could be found. I was told that he might be found in Popatwadi. I went there and was informed that he had not attended there at all. If the hours of the superintendent be different from those when tender infants are vaccinated, and if this work can be safely entrusted to laymen, where is the necessity of appointing such a highly-paid medical officer in the place of the superintendent?"

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the G. T. Hospital, on the body of Bappoo Appakhan, aged 50 years. Deceased was a day labourer employed on board the s. s. Birmania. On the 27th instant he sustained a fracture to his left leg by a box of sugar accidentally falling on it. He was removed to the hospital, where gangrene followed the amputation of the leg, and he died from its effects on Friday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Duncan Road, on the body of Yemna, woman, aged 50 years. Deceased, on the 23rd ultimo, while endeavouring to get out of the way of a carriage on that road, tripped and fell, and sustained a wound on the right knee, and an abrasion on the left arm. She attended the J. J. Hospital daily to have her wounds dressed. On Saturday tetanus supervened, and she died at 9·30 p.m. on that day. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUIT FOR RESTORATION OF MONEY.—Some time ago we gave an account of the preliminary proceedings in a case of some interest that has lately been tried in the Civil Court here, in which the wife of Mr. Dosabhoy Chenoy, the well-known secretary to the Nawab Asman Jah (Busheer-ud-Dowlah), sued her husband for the restoration to her of certain Government notes for Rs. 5,000 representing the amounts paid on her behalf at her betrothal and marriage. A commission was sent to Bombay for the examination of certain witnesses there, among whom were experts as to the custom of Parsees in regard to the ownership of such a fund. Captain W. Hastings has delivered a carefully written judgment, in which he has held that the wife is not entitled to the exclusive custody of the fund, but that she is entitled to a moiety of its profits, the husband being entitled to the other half. But as Mr. Dosabhoy and his wife are now living apart, and as for the last two years she has received no part of the proceeds or other moneys from her husband, the Court directs that a trustee shall be appointed who shall have custody of the fund, and distribute yearly interest in equal parts between the plaintiff and defendant. The judgment is of special interest to our Parsee readers.—*Deccan Times.*

THE RIPON MEMORIAL AND RECEPTION FUND.

ON Saturday last a meeting of the Marquis of Ripon Memorial and Reception Fund Committee was held at the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association. There were present the Hon. V. N. Mandlik and K. T. Telang, Messrs. P. M. Metha, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomanjee D. Petit, Vundravundas Pursotumdas, M. C. Murzban, Sorabjee F. Patel, K. R. Cama, Nowrojee N. Wadia, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Deshmukh, Messrs. Vijbhookhandas Atmaram, H. J. Athalaye, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Dr. A. P. Cama, Mr. Hurkisoudas Narotamdas, Dr. P. F. Gomes, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya and others. Mr. S. F. Patel was called to the chair. Mr. P. M. Mehta laid a summary of the collections and accounts before the meeting, and stated what the secretaries had done since their last meeting. The total sum subscribed was Rs. 1,58,591-11-6, out of which Rs. 1,36,247-11-6 had been collected and deposited in the Bank of Bombay. According to a previous resolution Rs. 1,30,000 out of this sum was kept in fixed deposits in the Bank and Rs. 4,000 had been earned as interest on it. The expenses up to date sanctioned by the committee had been Rs. 10,102-2-7. Mr. Mehta wished to acknowledge the valuable co-operation of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee and Mr. S. F. Patel in securing subscriptions to the fund. Mr. Mehta stated that the secretaries had held several meetings to discuss and consider the best way of utilizing the fund for the object for which it was raised, but the subject was a difficult one, and they had not yet succeeded in working out a definite scheme. It was a fortunate thing that the attention of Government was also directed at present towards the necessity of promoting and encouraging technical instruction, and they were indebted to H. E. the Governor for the great interest he took in the question. The Governor had been good enough to ask a few gentlemen interested in the subject of technical education to meet him and to give them an opportunity of exchanging views. It was found at the conference that nobody had a firmer grasp and fuller knowledge of the subject than His Excellency himself. The views expressed at the conference have been printed by Government in the form of a memorandum, and several copies had been kindly supplied to them which they had circulated among members of the committee. Mr. Mehta concluded by proposing that the secretaries should be authorized to put themselves in communication with Government to ascertain how far Government would be pleased to co-operate in the object for which the fund was raised of promoting technical education or founding a technical institution. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik thought that they should print and distribute among all the subscribers the memoranda referred to by Mr. Mehta, and that they should adjourn till then. The Hon. K. T. Telang pointed out that it was premature to go to the subscribers at that stage. It was ultimately, after considerable discussion, proposed by Mr. Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Telang, and carried, that the honorary secretaries should be authorized to put themselves in communication with Government to ascertain how far Government would be pleased to co-operate with this committee in promoting technical education, or in founding a technical institution in Bombay, and that copies of the memorandum be printed and distributed among the members of the committee and the subscribers. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE PARSEE LAW OF SUCCESSION.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE delivered judgment at the High Court on Friday last, in the case of Jehangir Dhunjeebhoy Soortee *vs.* Perozbai, relating to the construction of section 5 of the Parsee Succession Act.

His Lordship said: In 1885, Dhunjibhai Muncherji, a Parsee of Surat, died intestate leaving a widow, the defendant, administratrix, and two daughters. A third daughter, Jaiji, had pre-deceased her father. Jaiji left her husband, the plaintiff and a daughter her surviving. The plaintiff married again before the death of the intestate, and is married now. These facts are admitted; and the only question which the learned counsel have argued relates to the construction of section 5 of the Parsee, Succession Act, No. 21 of 1865, which is as follows:—"If any child of a Parsee intestate, shall have died in his or her lifetime, the widow or widower and issue of such child shall take the share which such child would have taken if living at the intestate's death, in such manner as if such deceased child had died immediately after the intestate's death." The plaintiff claims a share as widower of Jaiji, the deceased child of the intestate. His counsel, Mr. Inverarity, contends for the definitions in Latham's Edition of Johnson's Dictionary of widower. "One who has lost his wife," and in Wharton's Law Lexicon, "One whose wife is dead;" while the learned Advocate-General, for the defendant, relies on the etymological meaning and definition in Webster, viz., "A man who has lost his wife by death and has not married again." In Richardson's Dictionary it is stated that "a husband who has lost his wife is called a widower." These references show that a certain ambiguity or doubt attends the word. In the face of the ruling in Shaik Moosa *vs.* Shaik Essa (I. L. R., 8, Bombay, pp. 241, 247) and similar cases cited by Mr. Inverarity, I hesitate to use the different forms in which the Act I have to interpret, was placed before the Legislativee Council in order to infer the probable intention of the framers in passing the section in question, although the remarks of the Lord Chancellor on the Act of Uniformity in the case of Hebbert *vs.* Purchas (L. R., 3 P. C. 606, 648) is cited for defendant as being not only a discussion of facts of history, but also as authority for collecting the intention of the framers of an Act from the alterations made in its terms before it reaches the stage of enactment. As remarked in Gopal Pandey *vs.* Pursotumdas (I. L. R. 5 Allah., 121, 135): "It is for the Legislature to consider and determine whether the words which they employ in framing the Acts will give effect to the object and policy which the State has in view. We are no doubt at liberty to consider the general state of the law which prevailed in *pari materia* prior to the enactment of any statute under consideration." Before the passing of this Act, the Parsees in the Town and Island of Bombay were as to succession governed by the English Law as modified by Act 9 of 1837, and in the Mofussil the Courts, acting under Reg. IV. of 1827, sections 26 and 27, took evidence of and enforced what were proved to be the usages of the Parsees in the locality. But from the previous state of the law, I can raise no inference in a new case of succession like the present; neither can I give any weight to the suggestion that it would be repugnant to Parsee sentiment to allow the son-in-law, who has re-married, to take the deceased wife's share. Perhaps that might be argued as regards Hindus; but there is no information as to the general feeling of the Parsees; and, on the other hand, it may well be conceived that the Legislature may have designed to encourage marriages by giving some certainty in regard to the parents' intestate property, irrespective of the death of one of the young married pair. From the general provisions of the Act, little light is derivable; and as regard section 7, I concur in Mr. Justice Green's remarks at p. 512 of I. L. R., 1, Bom. This is the first case of its kind, and the point before the Court seems never to have been raised before. In now giving my opinion, I would notice that section 5 will, without violation of the ordinary meaning of the words, bear the construction contended for by Mr. Inverarity, viz., that by "widower" is meant a widower, relatively to the deceased wife only, and without consideration of the fact or possibility of the widower re-marrying. If the framers of the Act had wished to provide against re-marriage, as in the cases falling under section 7, they might have used adequate language, as in the 2nd schedule, Articles 10 and 14. The omission to employ similar express words for cases falling under section 5 is significant. I notice also that in section 201 of the Indian Succession Act, which was passed earlier in the same year, the word "widow," as appears from the illustration (*b*) includes a widow who has married again. For these reasons, my decree will be for plaintiff, with the usual directions for administration and account. Costs of both parties to be paid out of the estate.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

COL. SIR F. STANLEY AS SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THE report that Col. Sir F. Stanley will probably be appointed Secretary of State for India does not seem to meet with the approval of the Native Press. The *Samachar* says:—Had the first telegram about Sir F. Stanley's appointment been subsequently confirmed, the news would have startled the whole of India. Though this statesman has enjoyed several high posts, he has not been in any way known in connection with India. We were just beginning to congratulate overselves that we did not get Lord Randolph Churchill at the head of Indian affairs, but we did not bargain for a successor quite as strange to Indian affairs. We do not say that a new man must necessarily turn out to be a failure, neither can we positively say that he will be a success. An untried man has necessarily to accept his knowledge of India second hand from his colleagues, whereas an experienced man acts independently. A good deal, of course, depends upon the good nature of the man himself, but in this matter also we are ignorant as far as Col. Stanley is concerned.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* is more hopeful. The writer says:—Though he has never been known in connection with India, he has been at the head of several responsible posts under Conservative Governments. Had Reuter, therefore, confirmed the first report we would not have been much disappointed. Though Colonel Stanley has no experience of the country, he is a painstaking statesman, and though he does not appear to be a brilliant orator or diplomatist, he will turn out to be a minister by no means inferior to Lord Kimberley.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Our first anxiety is about the new Secretary of State for India. We were all along expecting that Lord Randolph Churchill would be appointed to the post. We have not seen one more fit for the post in the ranks of the Conservatives. But in this we have been disappointed. The next name placed before us is that of Colonel Stanley. He is a capable and hardworking man, but he is not likely to shine out, or to make any radical changes.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS.

What is to be done if Government is to ignore their own past good resolutions? In 1874 it was announced by Government that appointments over Rs. 200 per mensem should be given to natives after obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State. This resolution has always been a dead letter. Quite recently there have been two jobs perpetrated which demand our attention. We beg to draw the attention of Government to what a writer says in the *Bombay Gazette*:—Mr. Hamilton of Ahmednagar comes to take up Mr. Webb's place, who succeeds Mr. Cooper going to England. Mr. Shivshankar Govindrao, who had acted on four different occasion as third magistrate, was in this instance set aside to make room for Mr. Webb when Mr. Ryan went on leave. When this arrangement was made it was given out that it was only a temporary change, since Mr. Webb would act as chief magistrate and Mr. Shivshankar will get the third seat. We are quite sure Lord Reay does not know anything of this. The same may be said about Mr. Lyon's successor. Mr. Milne is appointed as professor of science in place of Dr. Lyon, though there were two native gentlemen ready and fit to take up the post."—*Guferati.*

THE INCIDENT AT FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

After hearing all that could be urged in favour of the students of the Fergusson College at Poona, and with no wish at all to screen the Professors, we are constrained to say that the students were guilty of very unstudent-like conduct. In the case of Hindu students under Hindu teachers, many of them probably of their own caste, such conduct is not to be lightly condoned. This is a second instance of the kind which the Hindu Shastras would never tolerate in a pupil—on the first occassion, a few months ago, a number of Native students hissed Mr. Wordsworth in the University Hall because he ventured to think otherwise from them. This comes of cramming the head with crude ideas about liberty. Nothing better could be expected so long as the belief prevails that humility is inconsistent with self-respect.—*Indian Spectator,*

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SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

ON Saturday, at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Farran, the suit brought by the Gelert Steamship Company to recover Rs. 25,000 damages for demurrage against the owners of the ship County of Caithness, was resumed. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendants. Captain Scrivenor, of the P. and O. steamer Hydaspes, and Captain Sleightholme, of the ship Chersonese, sat with the judge as nautical assessors.

Mr. H. P. Mathews, certified pilot of the Bombay Port Trust, in further examination by Mr. Lang, said that, at the time the squall struck the ship, he was alone on the forecastle, while the carpenter was attending to the windlass. When the squall first struck the vessel, he gave order to weigh the chain at port anchor. That order was immediately obeyed. He looked over the bow and saw that the chain was paying out. Seeing that the port chain was not paying out, witness ordered the starboard anchor to let go. The mate ran forward to execute the order as soon as possible. He sung out twice to let go the anchor, and by that time the chief officer had gone to the forecastle. Probably three minutes elapsed between the time he gave order to clear out the port chain and the time the starboard anchor was let go. It might have been less, but not more. It took a few seconds to let go the starboard anchor after witness had given orders to do so. He did not consider it necessary to have anybody by his side on the forecastle, the port anchor being down. The crew on the deck were attending his orders. They worked very well indeed; and he had no fault to find with them. He did not consider the presence of the captain necessary on deck, as the ship was not then under weigh. The mate was a competent officer. The captain and one Mr. Keyser came in a boat to the vessel that afternoon. The towing out of a vessel was exceptional. There was only one vessel towed out this monsoon. When the witness gave the order, he saw the man put the wheel to port. He did not give orders that it should be altered. In his opinion, if the starboard anchor had touched the ground, the collision could not have been avoided. He said this because, if 30 fathoms on the port anchor could not hold the vessel, 15 fathoms on the starboard anchor could not do so; it would have a tendency to assist the port anchor. Witness considered the ship was sufficiently manned. The cause of the collision, in his opinion, was the squall and the shifting of the wind.

In cross-examination by Mr. Macpherson, witness said: It was very important that the anchor should be ready for knocking away when the ship was getting under weigh. It was a standing instruction from the Port Trustees to have one anchor always ready. It was not more important in squally weather than in calm weather. It was not more important where the shipping is so heavy as in Bombay. Under all circumstances, it was important to have one anchor ready when a vessel was moving or about to move. It was not always of the highest importance that when a vessel was getting under weigh that the order to knock away the anchor, which was ready for knocking away, should be promptly obeyed. It was of the highest importance when both anchors were off the ground. It was of the highest importance to knock away the anchor at the cat-head to assist the other anchor. A little delay might in some cases be very serious in carrying out the order to knock away the anchor which was not on the ground. Witness did not consider it necessary in this case that a man should be standing there to knock away the anchor. It would be necessary if the anchor was off the ground. When the squall struck the ship, the port anchor was at trip or about to trip. It was in the process of breaking or partly broken. He understood by the term "trip" as partly broken. He did not agree with the definition given in Dana's Seamen's Manual that "at trip" was a situation of the anchor when it was raised clear of the ground. When the down anchor was at trip, it was not necessary to have a man at the other anchor to let go. Witness saw the squall before the ship started at about 3-30 p.m., apparently travelling N.-W. He did not want to get away on account of the squall at all, but before the vessel swung fair ebb, because in that case he should have overlapped the Gelert. He did not tell the captain it was a bad day to start, because he did not consider it to be so.

Mr. Macpherson: Was not this 22nd day of July one of the nastiest days of this monsoon?

Witness: No.

Mr. Macpherson: Then name a nastier day?

Witness: It was one of the nastiest days of the monsoon.

Mr. Macpherson: That is just what I said. You cannot name a nastier day?

Witness: No. I gave the order to let go the starboard anchor a few seconds after I gave the order to wear away the port chain. I decline to say when a captain ought to come on dock when the ship is leaving the harbour. It depends upon the captain's liking, whether he thought the pilot competent or not. I have been a commander of a steamer; and my steamers have left the harbour in charge of pilots before now.

Mr. Macpherson: Where were you found on those occasions, on the bridge or in the cabin writing up your accounts?

Witness: This is quite a different matter from what took place on board the Caithness.

If the starboard anchor had caught the ground, it would have lessened the below on the Gelert: would it not?—It would probably have lessened the blow.

It would certainly have lessened the blow?—Yes.

Can you swear that, if the starboard anchor had been let go two minutes before, it would have prevented the collision?—I cannot swear.

Mr. Macpherson put in the witness's statement before the Port Officer.

In re-examination by Mr. Lang, witness said that the carpenter was between the two levers at the windlass. The port anchor was then being hove in, and it could have been let go almost instantaneously. To his knowledge, the Caithness bumped against the Gelert once, and not three or five times as alleged.

Mr. George Dick, chief officer of the County of Caithness, said that he held a master's certificate for ten years. The pilot came on board at 8-30 a.m. and took charge of the ship. The crew were 28 hands, all told. Witness recollected the squall striking the ship. The port anchor was then on the ground, the starboard anchor hanging cock-bill. Witness was on the main deck when the squall struck the ship. He heard the pilot call out to let go the starboard anchor. He ran to the forecastle, and taking the hammer out of the hands of the carpenter, let go the starboard anchor. The carpenter was at the windlass. He started immediately the order was given. It took him about thirty seconds to knock away the starboard anchor. There was no delay whatever in executing the pilot's order. All hands except two were on deck doing the work. Witness heard the pilot give the order to put the helm to port.

In cross-examination by Mr. Macpherson, witness said the anchor was not a trip when the squall struck the vessel. It was on the ground, and not in the ground. He could not exactly say if it was in the ground. It might partly be in the ground, and still a trip. It was not a trip. He did not remember if he said to the Port Officer that their anchor was just a trip. As far as his knowledge went, witness said the statement made by him before the Port Officer was correct. According to his present belief, the anchor was just a trip. Before he went forward for the hammer, he looked at the chain. He remembered the pilot giving the order to vast heaving. That order was repeated more than once by the boys on deck, but not by the pilot. He looked to the main-mast from curiosity, as he saw there was a danger of collision. The captain was not deck at the time the squall struck the vessel. When a vessel was going out of the harbour, it was customary for the mate to be on the forecastle, although there was no rule to that effect. Witness might have left the forecastle after he felt the squall. He was about the forehatch when he started to go to the main mast to see it by reason of the risk of a collision. He did not remember why he left the forecastle; he had so many duties to perform. The fore hatch is close to the forecastle, not very close, about 20 feet. The carpenter was alone in the place where he was. Witness adhered to his statement before the Port Officer that he thought the pilot wanted to drop astern, and that the ship would go clear. But for the squall witness thought that the Caithness could have dropped astern clear of the Gelert.

Mr. Macpherson: Was it a nasty day.

Witness: It was rather a disagreeable day, because I got wet. It was a squally, not very squally, day. It was moderate monsoon weather. While we were unmooring, the wind was, to the best of my knowledge shifting a little. I write up the log of the Caithness. I wrote it on this occasion the next day. I said in it "the weather was very squally with blinding rain." I must admit the log is correct. I call veering four or six points shifting a little: 32 points would be much.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang, the witness said the maul was the carpenter's instrument, which was supposed to be in his keeping. Witness had never known it to be kept near the cat-head on board any ship.

Hugh Johnson, carpenter on board the Caithness, said he was near the windlass at the time of the collision. After the squall struck the vessel, the first order witness heard the pilot give was "clear away the chain," which was immediately done. The next order to let go the anchor, was also promptly attended to. The port chain had been cleared out about 10 fathoms more, and the starboard chain about 20 fathoms more, at the time of the collision. Witness was working both the chains from the windlass.

Robert Thomas, a seaman on board the Caithness, said he was at the wheel when the collision took place. He got orders from the pilot to put his wheel to port, and he did so. It was not moved until after the collision. The steward did not help him at the wheel at all.

To Mr. Macpherson: I was ordered to put the helm to port. I put the wheel towards the starboard.

A. M. Keyzor, a probationary pilot, said he was on board the Caithness on the day of the collision. A negro was at the wheel. Witness heard the order given by the pilot to put the helm hard aport.

Mr. Inverarity: If the was the risk of a collision, would you knock away the pin?

Witness: I would not without knowing what sort of pin it was.

Mr. Inverarity: When a collision was imminent, you would first go to enquire the patent of the pin before thinking of averting a collision?

Witness: I knew the mate would do his duty.

Mr. Inverarity: If you were standing by the cat-head, and the pilot gave the order to knock away the pin, would you do it if there was the risk of a collision?

Witness: No.

Mr. Inverarity: Then the sooner you cease to be a probationary pilot the better.

In further cross-examination, witness said that the pilot cried out but once to let go the starboard anchor, and not twice. Witness repeated the order.

F. W. Spencer, steward of the Caithness, who was in the cabin at the time of the collision, said he followed the captain on deck. He got no order from the captain to touch the wheel; and he did not touch it.

Cross-examined: Witness could not say if he had an apron on at the time he came up. A week previously he had been on board the Gelert for an exchange of books. He merely put his hand on the wheel while going towards the starboard side, but not to move the wheel.

Captain Dickinson, master of the Caithness, was next called. He said the ship was fully manned. About 2 p. m., he went on board in a tony.

At this stage, the Court adjourned until to-day.

THE MALTESE ABDUCTION CASE.

THIS case, in which Vincent Gatt, a stevedore's foreman, charges Francis Martinelli, his nephew, with abducting his daughter, Antonia Gatt, aged 14 years, was resumed by Mr. Cooper on Saturday. The alleged offence occurred on the 31st January last. Mr. Sergeant Atkinson appeared for the accused, and Mr. D'Souza, pleader, prosecuted.

Gatt was further examined as to the letter his nephew wrote to him from the House of Correction, while under remand. Witness did not recognise the handwriting, but knew the signature was Martinelli's, as he had received several letters from him.

Mr. D'Souza read the letter, which was dated 11th February 1886, and ran as follows:—"My dear Uncle,—I beg to implore on you, I crave your forgiveness. I hope this letter will melt your kind heart, and my request may be granted for Christ's sake, when if you wish I will leave this place. And during the time I am here I promise faithfully I will not come near you. I shall go to confession this week, and will ask God for His forgiveness. Will you write to me saying you forgive me and have me released as Iam feeling very miserable. Trusting to hear from you." The letter was countersigned by the Governor of the jail, Captain Walshe.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson said he did not mind the letter at all, as it was no confession. He had received a communication from Mrs. King, who had instructed him to ask his Worship to hear her, as her name had been brought into the case. He believed she was in Court or ought to have been.

Mrs. Gatt was the next witness. She said her daughter was 14 years of age, having been born in April 1872. Her husband, the complainant, treated her very kindly, as also the children. He treated Antonia as kindly as a father would treat his child. He never chastised her but once, when he gave her a slight slap. Witness did not consider her husband did anything beyond what a father should have done. It was not true that he dragged Antonia by the hair of her head on the day the accused was first discharged. Antonia always appeared happy and never complained. The first misfortune that came to the house was when the accused entered it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Atkinson, witness admitted the accused was her nephew. She denied that her husband ever turned her out of the house. When he struck her he only told her to go out of his sight.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, who was at some distance from the witness box, asked: Do you mean to tell the Court he never turned you out of the house?

The son: No, he never turned me out.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: Then why did you go to Malta, if he did—

At this moment Mr. Baba, the Court interpreter, brought it to the notice of the Court that the son of the witness who was acting as interpreter was answering the questions himself instead of putting them to the witness.

The witness's cross-examination was then continued according to the Criminal Procedure Code. He denied Gatt had ever sent his son out of the house. There had been no quarrel between them. The son did not go to Malta on account of it.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: Did you know a person by the name of Mrs. King?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: Did you not often go to her to complain of your husband's ill-treatment,

Witness: Never.

Mr. Sergeant Atkinson: Now about your daughter about the gentle slap you speak of. (A laugh.) Your wrote to your nephew, and he gave me a good slap and I became insensible and turned me out of the house? Is that true or false?

Witness: It is false. He only gave her a gentle slap. Mrs. King dictated the letter. I never prevented my daughter taking her boots.

Q. Do you mean to say, also, that your husband never dragged your daughter by the hair of the head?

A. Yes, he did not, as I was always with her.

You never let her go out of the house without you?

A. Yes, either her father or I always go with her. The day she went to Bandora was the only time she went out alone.

Re-examined by Mr. D'Souza: Have you any neighbours, and used your daughter to visit them?

A. Yes, my daughter used to go to Mrs. King's very often. The latter used to send for her. I never went with her.

Q. Much has been said about your husband ill-treating your daughter, if your husband performed such an unusual feat as pulling her about the house by the hair of the head, you would have known of it?

A. Yes, and I would have prevented it.

Thomas Palmer, a clerk in Messrs. Rose and Co., and living at Bandora, was the next witness. He said he had not known Gatt had a daughter previously. Witness had had no previous communication with Martinelli. The first time accused came to his house was on the Monday morning at three o'clock, when he asked to see Miss Gatt. Witness took accused to De Jesus' house and then went home. At six o'clock Miss Gatt came to witness's house. What accused and his cousin did and where they went to between 3 and 6 o'clock that Monday morning, witness did not know. When he came to Bombay that morning the girl was at his house, and he wrote to Gatt about her. He knew nothing about the girl's intention of coming to Bandora. It was strange that the accused first went to his house and asked for the girl, but he did not know she was coming to Bandora.

Mr. D'Souza asked permission to treat Palmer as a hostile witness, and cross-examine him. Witness had contradicted himself several times.

The Court granted Mr. D'Souza's request. Palmer now cross-examined denied being hand and glove with Martinelli and De Jesus in taking Miss Gatt to Bandora. On his solemn oath he said it had not been previously arranged that the girl should stop at his house. He would swear on the Bible that he never knew Miss Gatt would be in Bandora, and that he never received any letter from the accused. Witness admitted he must have known where the girl was, because the accused came to look for her at his house. Miss Gatt wrote a letter at witness's place; it was dictated to her by the accused. The letter was something about clearing Martinelli on a charge of kidnapping.

Mr. Superintendant Sweeney and Inspector Guider were next examined. They spoke as to the fact of Gatt's complaint about the accused running away with his daughter.

Mr. D'Souza said he had three more witnesses to call, but none of them were present. He would ask that a commission be issued to Bandora, as he believed they would be unable to come to Bombay.

Mr. Cooper remarked it was desirable that he should hear the case throughout. It was desirable that the witnesses should be heard before his approaching departure.

Mr. Souza said the witnesses were Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Jesus, and another lady, and he wanted especially to ascertain where the accused and his cousin had been from 3 to 6 o'clock in the morning.

The case was adjourned till to-day, when Mr. D'Souza, if he thinks it necessary, will call further evidence.

INDIGO PLANTERS AND THE INCOME TAX.

THE following is the opinion of Mr. Paul, Advocate-General, on the liability of planters:—

If an individual or a factory were to purchase a crop of indigo and prepare it for market, and then derive an income from the sale of such indigo, I am of opinion that such income would be liable to the tax, because such income was derived not from the cultivation of the crop (*i. e.* from agriculture), but from purchasing the crop which had been raised by agriculture, and selling it after the performance upon it of the necessary process at a profit. The only income derived from the cultivation of the crop (*i. e.* from agriculture), is the income of the original vendor—the cultivator.

Now the question is:—Are the acts of the factory under the Assamiwar system, *prior to the payment for the crop*, such as to entitle it to claim to be a cultivator? For, unless a cultivator, I am of opinion, its income cannot be said to be derived from agriculture. What does the factory do?

It supplies seed; it selects the area over which the seed is to be sown; it sends carts to receive the cut indigo; and it advances money to the tiller of the soil, who is also the owner of the soil.

I cannot see that any of these acts which precede the purchase of the indigo, support the contention that the factory income is derived from the cultivation of indigo (*i. e.* from agriculture). I cannot see that the factory income is any more derived from agriculture than that of those to whom it in turn sells the indigo, although one step nearer the cultivator, whose income is undoubtedly derived from agriculture.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE WRECK OF THE "NONPAREIL."

ON the 1st ultimo the Madras Government convened a special Court, consisting of Captain C. H. Rowland and Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, to inquire into the circumstances attending the wreck of the barque Nonpareil; Captain John Saul, of the Huntley Caste, and Captain Edward Sanders, of the Gratitude, being invited to sit as assessors. The Court having taken evidence both for and against, and having had time to consider that evidence, and the arguments urged by Mr. Sundaram Sastri on behalf the master and mate, has recorded the following finding:—

"It has been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that, the month of May being a cyclonic season on this coast, the Deputy Master Attendant, as chief executive officer, issued a circular on the 14th of that month to the native shipping then lying in eight fathoms of water in the roads, warning the masters and officers in charge of the dangerous character of the weather, and calling upon them to move their vessels into ten fathoms water, or to put to sea. It has also been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the circular or warning was taken to every native craft in the roads, including the Nonpareil, and explained to those on board by the deputy boat overseer of the Master Attendant's Department, and that this officer took the further precaution of assembling the masters and officers on shore; explaining to them the purport of the Deputy Master Attendant's orders, and took their signatures in token of their having received the circular; and the name of Mada Saniyasi, master of the Nonpareil, appears among these signatures. Thus there is no question of the issue of the warning, and of the purport of that warning having been brought home to the masters, mates, and others responsible for the safety of each native ship in the roads. That order, however, was never obeyed. The squally weather, indicative of a cyclone in the south, burst upon Madras on Sunday, the 23rd May last. The Nonpareil was still at her old anchorage in eight fathoms of water, abreast of the harbour groynes, the farthest portion of which lies in that depth, and at this critical time all the responsible officers and the majority of the crew were ashore, leaving but twelve ignorant men on board. From the day (5th or 6th May) the Nonpareil arrived in Madras from Moulmein, Mada Saniyasi, the master, came on shore, and never went on board again, and on Saturday the 22nd May, the very day before the storm, the mate, Rahamutullah, came ashore with all his petty officers, viz., the syrang and two tindals, as also a number of lascars, leaving but 12 men out of 32 on board. From the evidence of the top man (Padiah) and the seacunny (A. Peddiah) it appears that the best that could be done, in the way of casting out additional anchors and paying out cable, was done, and perhaps if the barque Strirunganayakulu had not drifted on to the Nonpareil and dragged her with her, the latter might have stood fast at her anchorage and been saved. But as it was, she struck the eastern face of the north groyne of the harbour and went to piece, and two men, out of the 12 who attempted to save their lives by swimming, were drowned. Days before the storm, even if the wind was not favourable for trimming the sails, which it was impossible to believe was the case all the time, a kedge with which the Nonpareil was provided, might have been taken out, and the vessel hauled into deeper water; but as the top man said, 'how could we poor lascars do that? Those above us ought to order such things. Nobody gave such orders, although the mate, the two tindals and the syrang were on board.' But after all, on the day of the storm itself, the wind and sea did not get really rough till about 12 noon, up to which time the wind was favourable, being N.-W. by W., so that, as Captain Bartlett desposed, these men had only to hoist their jib when they could have got clear away to the south of the harbour and have thus put the vessel in safety. It is urged on behalf of the master that he was ailing; that he was obliged to look after the ship's interest on shore; and that this is the practice in all native ships. But, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by the defence witnesses to protect the master, his fellow master of the barque Colonel Fytche was obliged to admit that, although ashore, he was still responsible for the safety of his ship; so that if there was any wind—any sign of danger at all—he would go on board at once. As to the merchant who owns several ships, and asks how it is possible for him to hold men getting Rs. 35 to 40 a month responsible for a ship worth Rs. 25,000: he was also obliged to admit that he would not continue to employ in his service any master or mate, if he disregarded the Master Attendant's warning and his ship were lost. Even the Nonpareil's agent, who did his very best to shelter the master, informed the Court that so early as 6 o'clock on that Sunday morning, when clouds were only gathering, he sent to the master to direct the mate and men to go on board, the mate being then in the master's house; but that the master most calmly sent word back in reply that the rain and wind would not do any mischief, and that he would wait a little and send the men on board. It was only after 9 o'clock that the agent went himself to the master's house, collected the mate and crew, and took them down to the beach; by which time, he says, he was unable to get a boat to take them off, even for Rs. 100. Even here the agent admits that he did not apply for a jolly boat, although jolly boats were plying about in the harbour: and it is within the cognizance of the Court that an English Captain got to his ship in a jolly boat with provisions at 10 a.m., on that memorable day. It is no excuse whatever that the Cyclone Code was not worked that day, or worked too late if worked at all. It is still less any excuse that all the native shipping were equally disregardful of warnings and orders. The question before the Court is: are the master and mate justified in any way in disregarding the warning of the chief executive officer of the port, issued to them nearly ten days before the storm came on; and are they in any way excused, when the Nonpareil was wrecked and two lives lost, for their misconduct and default of duty? The Court can see nothing to justify the disregarding of the warning. The very argument of the suddenness of the storm, so strongly urged by Mr. Sundaram Sastri, proves how absolutely necessary it was not to disregard that warning. The master and mate had either to obey that warning or take the penalty of disobedience; and therein the Court and the assessors are unanimously of opinion that both the master and the master of the ill-fated Nonpareil are guilty of misconduct and default of duty, whereby the Nonpareil was wrecked and two human lives lost. Taking into consideration that the master was in ill-health, though not actually disabled, are the prevailing practice among the native shipping for the master to be on shore seeing to the disposal of the cargo, and the securing of fresh freight, the Court, agreeing with the assessors, resolves to recommend to Government that the certificate of service held by the master Mada Saniyasi be suspended for one year. As to the mate, the Court cannot see the smallest reason for excusing his gross misconduct and default of duty, first in not obeying the warning of the Deputy Master Attendant; next in coming ashore with all his petty officers and the majority of the crew at such a season of the year; and thirdly in neglecting to go on board when it was practicable to do so between 6 and 10 a.m. on Sunday, the 23rd May last. And as it is necessary to make an example, because warnings of the responsible officers of the port seem to be systematically disregarded by the native shipping, the Court, agreeing with the assessors, resolves to recommend to Government that the certificate of service granted to the mate, Rahamutullah, be cancelled."

The Government has confirmed the finding of the Court, and has directed that the Master's certificate be forwarded to the Port Officer, Madras, for custody. The mate's certificate is reported to have been lost with the Nonpareil. The Port Officer will ascertain and report by whom and under what authority the mate's certificate was granted.

THE *QUARTERLY REVIEW* ON THE UNIONIST LEADERS.

IN an article on "Mr. Gladstone and Ireland" in the current number of the *Quarterly Review,* which is valuable for the interesting summary it gives of the political history of the last few months, the following remarks occur:—

Some few encouraging circumstances there are amid much that is dark public spirit is not dead; public men are still among us capable of making great sacrifies for the good of their country. Lord Hartington has recalled all that is best and noblest in English statesmanship—steadfast, immoveable, incapable of the least tampering with meanintrigues, as completely unaffected by the sinister influences which have raged, around him, as the beacon-light on a rock against which the waves dash themselves in vain. In reading or listening to his speeches, we seem to have passed from a miasma-laden plain into the pure air of the mountain-tops. Sir Henry James might have been Lord Chancellor had he not preferred to encounter the envenomed attacks of the Ministerialists and their Irish allies rather than be false to his country. He, too, has done much to restore our fast-ebbing faith in the patriotism and unselfishness of political leaders. As for Mr. Chamberlain, we have often differed from him in opinion before, and often shall again, for he must and will remain a staunch Radical. It is childish to think of his acting with the Conservatives, or the Conservatives with him, except upon the issue of Union or Separation. But this we must say, that he has afforded evidences throughout this struggle of much higher aims, of a loftier sense of duty, of greater powers of facing difficulties—to say nothing of greater eloquence and argumentative powers—than ever before we gave him credit for. He is passing through a stern and fierce ordeal; under the stress of such an ordeal most of the poor, weak, shiftless creatures who have risen to power by clinging to his skirts would sink and fall. For a Minister to go into retirement rather than sacrifice his convictions, and there be a mark for all the missiles which jealousy and malice can forge against him, and for the endless calumny and detraction which his "own familiar friends" can secretly whisper for his disparagement—all this is hard to bear, even though a man carries about with him nerves of steel and a will of iron. We venture to predict, however, that Mr. Chamberlain will pass through this phase of his career with honour, and even with advantage. The public at large will do justice to him, in spite of slander, and his own nature will be improved. He will know henceforth how to make due allowance for others who hold convictions opposite to his own; he will be more tolerant towards those who have drawn upon themselves the rage of all the baser elements of a party. Perhaps, too, his judgment of men may be rendered more keen; he has only to cast his eyes around him in the House of Commons to see how treacherous are mean and servile natures. No doubt he has to pay a high price for his experience; but that is the law of the universe. Lord Salisbury ventured, a little while ago, to pay an honest tribute to the great courage and the devotion to principle which Mr. Chamberlain has lately shown, and—we should think to the disgust of every right-minded man—he was at once angrily reproved by Mr. John Morley, and told that some day he "would have to pay a pretty price for those compliments." Surely it need not have aroused Mr. Morley's jealous ire to see a lifelong political opponent step aside for a moment from the heat of conflict to do justice to the most distinguished Radical of the day. Mr. Chamberlain may not be in office at the present moment; but it will take his detractors many years, and much higher powers than they have yet displayed, to enable them to attain to the influence and power which Mr. Chamberlain must inevitably wield, even in exile.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	703½xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	825xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,035
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	250
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	180
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,950
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	620xd.
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	410
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	—	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£160½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	505
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	—	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	700
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bo.CottonMf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	970
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	700
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	167
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	637½
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	650
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	965
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	12½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,085 x
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	[illegible]	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	50	—	145
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,00	1,000	—	930
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,00	1,00	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,0	50	Rs. 2	915
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,0	Rs 25	455
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	56	1,00	500	Rs. 45	1,780
James Greaves Mills	10	50	1,00	Rs. 30	615
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	5	50	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,30	1,00	50	Rs. 25	1,150
Khandeish	75	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	915
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50	1,0	10	Rs. 5	161
Madras United	50	0 0	1,0	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	65	1,00	1,00	..	700
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,0	1,00	20	1,235
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,00	250	25	..	182½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,15	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,465xd.
National Spinning	60	1,00	1,00	..	565
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,00	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	920
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	577½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	—	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,000	500	500		90
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	915
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	915
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	725
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	...	272½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	540
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	765
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	—	835

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	125	1000
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	00	1,800

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190 145
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	825	200	165	Rs. 20	165
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	25
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	25
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	655
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	126
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	722½
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	..	—	6 p.ct	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	22
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	122½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	336
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	98xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	9
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	9
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	119
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	327½
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	8½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	9	1,070
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12 p.ct	135
M. M. . ody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	202½

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th July, as compared with that for the 20th July:—

	July 20.			July 27.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,674	15	0	43,56,674	15	0
Treasury Balance	3,31,22,980	15	1	2,98,26,909	13	9
Other Deposits	3,02,32,930	7	11	3,05,80,078	9	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,84,745	5	2	8,52,691	7	4
Sundries	15,22,202	10	0	14,90,951	10	1
Rs...	9,01,19,534	5	2	8,71,07,306	7	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	59,42,550	0	0	63,34,290	4	0
Other authorized Invtmts	57,10,894	12	0	56,61,689	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,11,34,896	12	6	1,03,32,944	4	6
Credits on do.	89,42,577	10	7	88,05,344	1	10
Bills discounted	2,73,52,547	10	0	2,62,70,758	6	7
Balances with other Banks	11,06,320	15	1	10,83,644	5	1
Bullion	3,161	1	9	3,033	1	9
Dead Stock	11,31,556	12	4	11,31,568	7	10
Stamps	10,105	10	9	10,346	13	3
Sundries	8,80,851	7	2	8,36,506	11	10
Cash at Head Office	1,29,87,363	8	7	1,12,17,509	9	8
Do. at Branches	1,49,16,708	0	5	1,53,69,400	1	7
Rs...	9,01,19,534	5	2	8,71,07,306	7	11

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

MONEY in London continues to evince a hardening tendency, the market rates of discount being quoted by Reuter yesterday ⅛ higher on 3 and ¼ on 6 months' bills at 1¾ and 2 per cent., respectively. The advance, however, does not adversely influence securities, Consols being still 101⅝, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 101. Reuter, however, confirms the decline in Silver reported by private messages yesterday to 42⅞d. per oz., and even at that says the quotation is quite nominal. It is no matter for surprise therefore that Rupee Paper should have dropped in value by ¼ in 4 and ½ in 4½ per cents.

Except a partial decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Brown Rapeseed, the London General Produce markets appear to be without change.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady all round, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 600 Surats, while prices were unaltered both for Spots and Arrivals. In New York also rates were practically unchanged, Futures being one point lower, but ready Cotton as previously quoted. The net result of the week's movements in the matter of supply is, that the Liverpool stock has decreased by 5,000 bales; at which it now stands, 155,000 bales below the corresponding date last year, and the visible supply for all Europe is 90,000 bales less, making it 80,000 bales under the even date of the previous year. This shows that while the total supply is rapidly decreasing from the level of 1885, Liverpool is attracting the bulk of the shipments from the sources of production. During the past fortnight, for instance, the exports from the States to Liverpool have been 47,000 against 13,000 to the Continent, while for the same two weeks last year, they were, 8,000 only for Liverpool, and 7,000 for the Continent. This process of levelling up, so far as Liverpool is concerned, may hold prices somewhat in check, but only in a modified degree, while it is so evident that it is at the expense of the supply for the rest of Europe, and, as we have recently pointed out, it is a striking feature that the collapse in the Eastern Exchanges has had so little effect on the values of the raw staple. It shows that in the existing position of the trade, demand has overtaken supply, a state of things of by no means frequent occurrence.

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th ultimo, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886.	1885	1884.
Total supply of all kinds......	1,440,000	1,520,000	1,880,000
„ „ Surats.....	319,000	284,000	633,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool..............	596,000	751,000	841,000
„ London	18,000	28,000	64,000
American afloat	40,000	10,000	40,000
East Indian „	76,000	36,000	70,000
	730,000	825,000	1,015,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 5-16d.	5½d.	6¼d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera ...	3 15-16d.	4 11-16d.	4⅝d.
Difference ..	1⅜d.	13-16d.	1⅝d.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	9,000	3,000	3,000
„ Exports to U. K........	23,000	3,000	18,000
„ „ Continent	4,000	2,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	5,284,000	4,699,000	4,754,000
„ Exports to U. K. „ ..	2,475,000	2,352,000	2,372,000
„ „ Continent „ ..	1,723,000	1,437,000	1,411,000
„ Stock in the Ports	233,000	214,000	218,000

The Bombay market for Cotton to-day, consequent mainly on the rapid fall in Exchange, has displayed a very decided upward tendency, and rates all round are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher. In New Broach for March delivery indeed the rise has been even more marked, the quotation being quite Rs. 225 per candy, with very few sellers, the continued rainy weather being regarded as unfavorable for the growing crop.

WHEAT is very firm with a steady buying of ready stuff for export at previous prices. The Home demand is not particularly active, but Exchange is bringing in limits, which a short time ago were quite impracticable. We quote:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-3-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-2-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-0-6	„
Red Ahmedabad.............	„ 3-15-0	„

SEEDS, governed by the same influences as Wheat, are also firm and tending dearer. Linseed is quoted at Rs. 6-15½, bazaar terms. Rapeseed is quoted at Rs. 5-12 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-13½ for Red Cawnpore per cwt., railway terms.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	574 bales.
Wheat......................................	3,898 cwts.
Linseed	4,511 „
Rapeseed	1,367 „
Gingelly..	2,357 „
Poppy Seed	1,459 „

FREIGHTS are firm and for the season of the year an exceptionally large business is being done, three steamers being reported as fixed for August loading U. K. or Continent at £1 per ton. Current berth rates are:—

	Ready.	August. Meast.	August. Wheat.
Liverpool......		20s.	17s. 6d.
London		17s. 6d.	16s. 3d.
Open Charter.	20s. at 21s. 3d.	20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Havre	21s. 3d.		
Dunkirk	21s. 3d.		
Antwerp.......	20s. 6d.		
Trieste-Venice.		22s. 6d. at 2s.	

EXCHANGE.—The confirmation by Reuter of the unfavorable reports received through private channels respecting Bar Silver was apparently all that was wanted to complete the collapse in Sterling rates, and the market to-day has been quite demoralised. Sellers of private bills are scarcely to be found, while the Banks adhere to their previous policy, and although willing enough buyers, decline to sell their own bills unless with simultaneous cover provided. In Ready rates the fall since the close of business yesterday has been ⅛d. to 5-32d., and for future delivery it is fully as great, although it is difficult in the unsettled character of the market to give reliable quotations. For the mail of 10th August, the Banks would be ready buyers of 3 months' Credits at 1s. 4 7-16d., and a decline of 32d. would be made for each mail forward up to the end of the month. Bank telegraphic for September delivery changed hands in the morning at 1s. 4½d., but later on could not be got. The following are closing rates for Ready paper:—

Bank Bills on demand....	1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d	„
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 4 11-32d	„
Credits „ „ ...	1s. 4 15-32d	„
Francs „ „ ...	1·73½	„

At this leval the tone at the close is weak, and in favor of a further fall on the reopening of business on Monday. Every hour indeed seems to increase the depression, and in that respect must be also bringing us nearer the turning point, but at what particular figure that is to be reached no single opinion is worth anything. It is not so long ago since people looked upon 1s. 6d. as likely to be a halting point, then 1s. 4½d. was suggested, now 1s. 3d. is by no means regarded as an unduly low rate to anticipate. The following extract from the *New York Financial Chronicle* shows that at least one section of business people in the States regard the situation quite as hopelessly as we do on this side.—

Monometallists (both those who are laboring for silver monometallism, and those who are labouring for gold monometallism) had been expecting that there would be a decided rally instead of a further drop; and so there would have been a rally were silver an ordinary commodity, and hence affected by ordinary influences. But the very fact that these plunges have been constant with but partial recovery, each, however, being to a lower level than the previous, ever since the world began demonetizing the white metal, ought to satisfy most any one as to the chief cause of the decline, and the point to which the price must inevitably fall unless that cause is removed. As we have so many times said, it is not the annual supply, but the accumulated stock that is at the bottom of these lower values; it is not even the actual offerings on the market, but the universal discredit,—a discredit that is putting not Germany alone against the metal, but by turn every other country, and inducing each to rid itself of its silver and silver circulation at every opportunity. The last two years India—from lack of any other possible receptacle—has been made the dumping ground for the floating part of this disused commodity, until now, she is so full of it that whenever the Council bills are offered in London there is very little demand for them.

* * * * * *

How long can India make room for this flood of silver? Where will the surplus go when India gets full? What would be the effect on price, if India too should join in discrediting the metal? How long under the present process can it be before the rupee loses the whole of its fictitious value, and when that day comes—what next?

To one of these questions we are now in process of receiving an answer. India, or the Government thereof at least, has begun to discredit Silver, and we have for the past few days been seeing what comes of it.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged at Rs. 97⅝ for Fours, and Rs. 100⅝ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mill shares continue firm with a further partial advance. Jewraz Balloo have risen to Rs. 1,150, Manockjee Petits and Orientals are both Rs. 2½ higher. Southern Mahratta are Rs. 5 up at Rs. 272½.

The prospectus has been sent to us of the Indian Railways Feeder Lines Co. The title is somewhat ambitious, and we had hoped to find it a comprehensive scheme for developing communications between important markets and the main systems of railways, than which nothing could be more for the benefit of trade. And for the Bombay side of India more particularly so, as the constructors of the main lines above the Ghauts appear to have gone on the plan of laying a ruler on the map, and drawing a straight line from point to point, taking large towns if they happen to come in the way, leaving them on one side if they did not.

It is the rule rather than the exception therefore to find the leading markets of the interior a long way from the line of rail, and a scheme for affording the required communication, therefore, would be deserving of every support. The enterprise now alluded to, however, only proposes to lay a 2 feet 6 inch line from Nassik Road to Nassik, and has only a proposed capital of one lakh, but small as it is, it is a step in the right direction.

(*For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page 3.*)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AUSTRALIA.

DEATH.

HARPER—At Glenelg, (Western Australia), Francis William Harper, late of Calcutta.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRD—July 28, at Meerut, the wife of G R Bird, of twin daughters.

GOLDSMITH—July 28, at Sutna, the wife of Surgeon-Major, S J Goldsmith, of a son.

MAUGHAN—July 28, at Jubbulpore, the wife of J A Maughan, M I M E, of Mohpani, of a son. (Still-born).

ROBERTSON—July 26, at Pertabpur, Chupra, the wife of John Robertson, of a daughter.

TELLERY—July 5, the wife of S J Tellery, Gas Engineer to H H the Maharaja of Jeypore, Rajputana, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BANERJEE—July 22, at Aligarh, N-W P, the only beloved and infant son of Babu Shangsar Chander Banerjee, Accountant, D P W, at present working in the Jhelum Bridge Division of Sind-Sagar State Railway, aged 2 months and 23 days.

DEANE—July 27, at Nahun, Sirmoor State, Surgeon-Major Andrew Deane, I M D.

HALDANE—July 19, at Bareilly, Lieutenant E H V Haldane, 30th Punjab Infantry, (S A C G, Transport Department), aged 28 years.

STEWART—July 26, at Bishnath, Assam, Ellice Mira Ellice, the beloved daughter of John and Annie Stewart, aged 13 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1886.

THE hitch which has occurred in the formation of the Cabinet is easily explained. An endeavour has been made to dispense with the services of Sir Richard Cross, whose claims to the Home Secretaryship have been passed over in favour of that eminently experimental member Mr. Henry Mathews. This is Lord Randolph Churchill's doing. Sir Richard Cross and Mr. W. H. Smith are his pet aversions. He thinks them commonplace, mediocre men, who, as the Marquis Wellesley would have said, would govern the country from behind the counter with the yard measure of a shopkeeper. The political clubs have for a long time past been well supplied with gossip about the smart things which Lord Randolph Churchill has said to the disparagement of these two colleagues of his, and the wonder is that he has permitted Mr. W. H. Smith to re-enter a Cabinet in which he evidently means to rule if he can. There is a good deal to be said against Sir Richard Cross, if one cared to say it, as indeed there is against Lord Randolph Churchill himself. It will be enough to remark that the gentleman whom a Radical working man member once declared to be "the best Home Secretary we have ever had" has not gained in credit of late years, and that he has more than once made himself ingloriously conspicuous—though that is not the precise term which Lord Randolph has applied to him. If he is kept out of the Cabinet it will be a personal triumph to the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, but we are not so sure that the Government will altogether gain by his exclusion. Sir Richard Cross is very much a politician of the *bourgeoise* type, and he often fails lamentably to rise to the occasion. But the *bourgeoisie* still think him a man of excellent common sense, and they will not like to see him unceremoniously jockeyed.

LORD REAY, in the genial speech which he delivered at the opening of the Convalescent Home at Bandora on Saturday, made playful reference to the exodus to the hills question, and to the proposal which has been made in Bombay that his own high office should be curtailed to the humbler dimensions of a Lieutenant-Governorship. There is many a true word spoken in jest, and the true word wrapped up in the Governor's jest easily reveals itself. Calcutta Town Hall eloquence notwithstanding, neither common-sense nor public convenience demand that the Governments in India, Supreme or local, should be precluded from taking into consideration the question of health and climatic advantage when they choose for themselves the spot whereon they shall pitch their tents for the more trying portion of the year. "If you forbid us Mahableshwar," the Governor seems to say, "surely you will not grudge us a run to Bandora." This is looking a long way ahead—perhaps a longer way ahead than the chance of success of the agitation against the hill stations warrants. But Bandora is growing fast, and it has a future before it, if only the wishes of its Municipality in regard to a water-supply can be realized. It is picturesque, healthy, and accessible, and a Government to whom the road to Mahableshwar had been barred—and to Poona too, why not?—might, with the permission of the Bengali opponents of what they are pleased to consider expensive picnics, find in Bandora a pleasant alternative seat of Government in the hot weather. It would not even be open to the objection so strongly urged by the zealous politicians of Calcutta that as soon as a Government migrates to a cool climate it loses touch of the community. There is an intelligent fishing community at Bandora, who might in their quiet simple way be the depositories of a public opinion scarcely inferior in weight to that of which the eloquent people on the Bengal side made themselves the exponents the other day. Their mute astonishment at seeing the Governor and the heads of departments in Salsette while Mahableshwar stood where it did, would be almost as impressive as the efforts of Bengali orators to prove that work to be well done must be done under the maximum of discomfort. But Lord Reay, in planning for himself pleasant days in Bandora when the hills are forbidden him, must not reckon without his Bengali. Calcutta would be quite equal to the task of proving that Bandora was a demoralizing Capua, in which no serious work could be done because twice a day the cool sea breezes made life more bearable than in the Secretariat rooms at Bombay, and against which the earnest Babu soul must protest with all the might of its eloquence. Let not the Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor, if such he is doomed to be, too fondly set his heart on Bandora.

It may have been noticed that the promoters of the Calcutta meeting embraced all India in their protest. Calcutta was not content with denouncing its own desertion. It thought of Simla and of Darjeeling, but with a phenomenal departure from its usual forgetfulness of the existence of an India outside Bengal it thought of Bombay, deserted for Gunesh Khind and Mahableshwar, of Madras deserted for Ooty, of Allahabad deserted for Naini Tal. And so it launched its "emphatic protest against the location of the Government of India and the various local administrations during the greater or any portion of the year in the hills, and away from the recognized seats of Government." It is to be presumed that the authorities to whom the protest is addressed will not take so large a view of the right of Calcutta agitators to intervene in the concerns of their provinces as the agitators themselves have done. So far as this Presidency is concerned they have had little encouragement. The Bombay Presidency Association, being not unnaturally willing to use a good opportunity of putting itself in evidence, telegraphed its sympathy with the movement; but the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, who appear to have discussed the case rather more on its merits than the Bombay Association, threw cold water on the affair by affirming its opinion that a short removal from the plains to the cooler climate of the hills during certain seasons is unobjectionable. To this it attached the proviso that the functionaries who go to the hills should bear their own expenses, and that the removals cost nothing to the public treasury. But even with this proviso the curse which the Sarvajanik Sabha was invited to bestow upon Government from the hills is a blessing, and is something of a rebuff to the attempt which Calcutta has made to regulate the affairs of distant Presidencies. It is the common-sense of Western India protesting against the uncommon nonsense which has been propagated concerning this matter on the Bengal side.

Lord Reay was doubtless looking far ahead when he contemplated the reduction of the local Government to a Lieutenant-Governorship. But the step has been recommended to the Finance Committee by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, a body by no means wanting in a sense of their responsibility or given to proposing change for change's sake. The suggestion is not likely to escape discussion, but we are bound to say that it will be easier to do justice to it if it comes forward hereafter in association with the greater question of the seat of Supreme Government. We can imagine a settlement of that question which would make us regard with no disfavour the proposal to reduce Bombay to a Lieutenant-Governorship. It is just possible that the protest of Calcutta against the cost and inconvenience of having two seats of Supreme Government may be answered by an endeavour on the part of Government to obviate all this by finding a permanent capital which, it is equally possible, may be elsewhere than in Bengal. Bombay would have no objection to part with one of its stripes if it were permitted to contribute to the solution of the greater problem in this way. A Presidency which was chosen as the seat of Viceregal Government would have no reason to complain if it were asked to accept a local Government somewhat reduced in dignity. We do not know what is in store for us, but if by giving the Supreme Government a habitation which it would be under no necessity of deserting for eight months in the year, we could calm the anxieties of our Bengal neighbours, the change might be made with advantage. Until some such change as that comes about, however, we shall not take kindly to any suggestion for reducing the status of the local Government. The growing importance of the Presidency, its increased and constantly increasing trade, the judicious lead that it takes in movements for the good of the country, seem to forbid any step of the kind. Westward the course of commerce takes its way, and it may be that a similar tendency will ere long assert itself in the political domain. But so long as the seat of the Supreme Government remains in the east of the Peninsula, we must do nothing that will make the Government of the Western Presidency less influential for its political and material development.

A CALCUTTA paper, in lamenting the turn in circumstances which has brought Lord Randolph Churchill to the leadership of the House of Commons, says "it is a mournful reflection upon the whole system of government by 'party' in the House of Commons, that men rise with the greatest ease to the position of leaders therein, if they but possess oratorical powers that make them useful in the emergencies of debate. It will not, we hope, be always so, but at present it is a fatal defect of our Parliamentary system, that it is not the solid qualities of high character and knowledge that command place and influence therein, but the too often meagre gifts of the mere orator." This is a sound estimate of the matter, and it expresses, perhaps, in a more forcible way, a view to which Mill gave currency a generation ago. But what is to be done? Let us imagine what Mr. Gladstone's political history would have been had he, with all his other gifts unimpaired, been deprived of the better part of his unrivalled oratorical powers twenty years ago by, for instance, some such throat ailment as that which not long since condemned him to some weeks' compulsory silence, and that his speeches had thereby been curtailed in length and in number and pretty well confined to absolutely necessary interventions in debate. It is certain that though he might under those circumstances have remained as great a departmental chief and as masterful a ruler of the Cabinet, and possibly a force in the House of Commons, he would have lost his hold upon the outside public, and it would no longer have been said of him as was said until a month ago that as an electioneering agent on a large large scale he had no rival. If Lord Randolph Churchill has through much speaking made his way to power, he has simply followed the way that others have trodden.

TO-DAY Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin retires from the Dewanship of Baroda, after a long service of about thirteen years in the State, and a well-earned pension of one thousand rupees per month. The retiring Dewan was a valuable servant of the British Government before he was called to the head of affairs at Bhuj, where his tenure of office was as successful as could be desired; and he was considered an able revenue officer, long before the mantle of Sir Madhav Rao fell upon him. Apart from the advantages of his administration his qualities as a successful politician and a distinguished but considerate officer, have been held in high esteem. His courtly yet genial manners won the hearts of his co-workers and the body of the people, and he leaves Baroda amidst the regret of countless friends and acquaintances. If he has not been able to achieve any striking reform in the administration, he has succeeded in continuing the moderate and judicious policy of Raja Sir Madhav Rao, and in developing the resources of the State to the utmost. This, indeed, appears to have been his chief object in remaining in office for a comparatively short period after his distinguished predecessor. Another officer of high standing, the Niab Dewan, also retires with Kazi Saheb. As lately announced, Rao Bahadur Luxmon Jagannath succeeds to the post of Minister, and we trust that he will realise the hopes entertained of him, by conciliating both the people and the Prince. The new Naib Dewan is Rao Bahadur Manabhai Jasbhai, who has been engaged in responsible revenue duties at Baroda since his retirement from the Dewanate of Kutch some months ago. In him, too, the Gaekwar has an officer whose services will prove of undoubted value to the State. What he did for Cutch we have more than once shown in these columns, and it is not too much to say that the present prosperous condition of that State is largely due to its shrewd and judicious administration while Mr. Manabhai was its Dewan. Mr. Luxmon Jagannath is succeeded as Sir Subha by Mr. Ganesh Shastri, and Mr. Manabhai's successor is Mr. Gajanan Krishna Bhatvade.

WE are glad to hear that the Director General of Telegraphs has, in consequence of the strong representations that have been made to him on the subject, withdrawn his refusal to give Reuter's agency the benefit of the new rates for press messages. The matter is one that affects the public rather more than it affects the newspaper and the Agency, and the decision of the Director General will be received with satisfaction, not unmixed with wonder that any difficulty should have arisen in the interpretation of the conditions laid down by the Companies.

LORD AND LADY REAY AT BANDORA.

OPENING OF THE KHOJA SANITARIUM.

IT is not many months since the Borah Sanitarium at Churney Road was quietly opened, and with the Khoja Sanitarium at Bandora, which was opened on Saturday morning by H. E. the Governor, with great ceremony, two important sections of the Mahomedan community have now been supplied with suitable health resorts. Mr. Jairaj Peerbhoy could not have selected a better spot in Bandora for the erection of a convalescent home for the benefit of his community. It is charmingly situated on a rising ground facing the sea-shore near the Land's End, and every provision has been made for the comfort and convenience of the inmates. A large number of invitations to be present at the ceremony had been issued by Mr. Jairaj, and by the time the Governor had arrived with Lady Reay, the large shed that was erected in front of the sanitarium was filled to its utmost capacity, with European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen, and representatives of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities. Lord and Lady Reay travelled from Bombay in a special train, which was run by the Railway Company for the convenience of the visitors. All Bandora was astir from an early hour, and the fisher folk, who seem to form the bulk of the population of this quiet town, had turned out *en masse*, clad in their holiday attire, to witness the *tamasha*. This is, perhaps, the first time a Governor of Bombay has been to Bandora for the purpose of performing a public act, and an occasion of like importance being very rare in the annals of the town, it drew out as large a throng of people as may be seen on the celebration of any of their religious festivals. The railway station was decorated with scarlet and bunting, and the entire length of the road to the sanitarium was rendered gay with picturesque flags hanging from palm-trees, Venetian masts, and municipal lamp posts. The good folk must have been principally struck with the extraordinary amount of traffic which kept the roads very busy for some hours, as not only all the vehicles for hire in Bandora appeared to have been brought into requisition, but Mr. Jairaj had also very thoughtfully ordered a large number of carriages from Bombay for his guests. The Bandora Municipality, turning the Governor's visit to account, presented him with an address, principally calling attention to the need of a good water supply. Another address was given by the Bandora Literary and Social Club, a recently established institution, which may, perhaps, be regarded, as a healthy sign of the growing activity of this fast increasing town. A musical welcome was offered to the Governor by the St. Peter's Band of Bandora, which was in attendance at the Sanitarium. Lord and Lady Reay on their arrival were escorted to a dais, erected in a central position in the shed, where were also seated H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed, the present spiritual head of the Khojahs, and the Consul-General of Persia. Among others who were present on the occasion were the Hon. M. Melvill, C.S.I., the Hon. Forbes Adam, Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., C.I.E., H. H. Aga Jungeer Shah, H. H. Aga Akber Shah, Major Bisset, R.E., Captain Carew, C.I.E., Mr. McL. Campbell, C.I.E., Mr. G. Ormiston, Captain Birdwood, Mr. G. Manson, Mr. F. Chalk, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Dr. Waters, Mr. G. A. Kittredge, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. F. D. Parker, Mr. T. Lidbetter, Dr. P. C. De Souza, Dr. De Gama, Mr. Dinshah Maneckjee Petit, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Mr. Kaikusroo N. Kabrajee, Mr. Damodhur Thakersey Mooljee, Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban, Mr. Kareem Khan, Dustoor Cursetjee Mulaferoz, Rao Bahadur Gunputrao Pitale, Khan Saheb Dhunjeesha, Police Superintendent of Tanna, Mr. Ragunath N. Khote, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, Mr. Mir Ali Dhurrumsey, Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, Mr. Nansey Khyraz, Mr. Rahimtoola Khyraz, and Mr. Rowjee Venayek Sunkersett, &c.

The mistri who built the Sanitarium was presented by Mr. Jairaj with a diamond ring and a shawl and turban, and H. H. the Aga Khan, on behalf of the Khoja community, gave a dress of honour to the founder of the Sanitarium.

As soon as the Governor had arrived and taken his seat, Mr. Jairaj Peerbhoy stepped forward and read the following address:—

Your Excellency, Lady Reay, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In the City of Bombay there are about 10,000 persons of the Khjoa community. Having noticed that a large number of that community suffer from ailments and maladies brought on by living in insanitary buildings and overcrowded streets, and having been advised that by the establishment of a sanatarium the poor may have the benefit of a quiet home and a change of air,—I have for a long time been thinking of establishing such an institution. The people of my community did not until now appreciate the benefits of open-air and healthy dwellings, but they have commenced to do so, and when they are advised by medical men, they are willing in times of sickness to leave their unhealthy dwellings to go to places where they can recruit their health. The poor, however, find it difficulty to obtain such places in suitable localities, and are therefore precluded from carrying out the advice. The place should be so near Bombay as to be accessible to the poor, open to the pure sea air, and within reach of medical aid. Bandora is a place which fulfils these conditions. At this place, having succeeded in securing a suitable plot of ground on the western foreshore, I have constructed a building which, I think, will meet with the present wants of the members of my community. Admission into this sanatorium will be given in accordance with rules which will be prepared by the trustees appointed for the management of the Institution. I have purchased a building situated in the Civil Lines at Poona, known by the name of the "Orphanage Press," for a sum Rs. 10,000. The annual income derived from this property is Rs. 1,000, which, with a further sum of money which I intend giving, will be devoted for the maintenance of this sanatorium, and that of another similar Institution which I am now building at Poona for the benefit of my community, and which, I am glad to say, will also be ready within a short time. The building has been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Goolam Hoosain Muraj, Maistry, to whom much credit is due for the satisfactory completion of the work. I may take this opportunity to offer my most sincere thanks to my esteemed friend, Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban—to whom Bombay is so much indebted for many public improvements and architectural adornment, and who at my request, laid the first stone of this building on the 5th day of August, 1885—for giving me much valuable advice in planning the building and in the details of the work. The building has been erected at a cost of Rs. 70,000, including the value of the land, measuring about 5,000 square yards, on which it stands. There is accommodation in it for eleven families. Each family will get a sitting-room, a bed-room, a bath-room, a kitchen, and a retiring-room. In conclusion, permit me to offer my most grateful thanks to your Excellency for having so kindly taken the trouble to come all the way from Bombay to perform the ceremony of opening this Institution at much personal discomfort and inconvenience. My warmest and most grateful thanks are due to Lady Reay also, who is always so ready to further all objects of public utility and welfare, and who, by her presence, has graced this assembly. Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to thank you all for your presence this morning. I now request your Excellency to do me honour of declaring the building open. (Cheers.)

H. E. the Governor said: Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is to me a very great pleasure that after opening yesterday a very splendid hospital in the heart of Bombay, I am to-day allowed on this beautiful seashore to open a building, which is the sequel to an hospital. It was proposed at first that I should open the convalescent home, before I opened the hospital; but I thought that that would not be a very good omen for the convalescent home. So I asked that the order should be made logical, and that the hospital should be opened first and the convalescent home afterwards. (Cheers.) To me it is a matter of the utmost gratification to see that the members of the Indian community are vieing with one another in establishing sanitary institutions in various parts of the country. The Government have lately, as you know, taken in hand the matter of village sanitation, but I am painfully aware that without the hearty concurrence of the public, it is useless in a matter of this kind for us to pass Government resolutions. And therefore, when leading members of the various communities erect buildings like this, intended to relieve the wants and necessity of their own caste-fellows, I can only hope that there will spring up among them a healthy rivalry, such as exists at present in the matter of education among them. (Cheers.) So far from thinking that it is a matter to be regretted that in India we are divided into various sections of the community, thinking variously on various subjects, I consider that if in matters of education, or in matters of sanitary reform, they establish among themselves a healthy rivalry, India will be all the better for it. (Cheers.) I know that the community of which the founder of this beautiful hospital is a leading member, has the merit of being exceedingly shrewd, exceedingly saving, and also of being an ornament of the trade of the country. I hope that other members of the community will follow the example of our friend, and that they will give up some of their savings for objects of a similar kind. (Cheers.) Yesterday, I sent a message by the Consul-General of Persia to His Imperial Majesty the Shah, saying that we were very glad to keep the Parsees in our midst. To-day, I should like to send a similar message to my friend, His Highness the Rao of Kutch, to tell him that the more Cutchees he sends to Bombay the better I shall feel. (Laughter and cheers.) I know that he will not owe me a grudge for that, because our friend here has been as liberal to his native country as he has been to the country of his adoption, and therefore Cutch is by no means the loser, when Bombay is the gainer. I am aware that our friend here is engaged is a very brisk trade with China, and that he exports certain articles, to which, as fas as I am concerned, the Chinese are very welcome. But he imports certain other articles in which I, as far as it lies in me, should like to open a little competition with him, and that is in the matter of silk. I am persuaded that by a judicious application of technical education we can in Poona, where, by the bye, our friend has also proved himself to be a benefactor of the public, increase and improve our home production of silk to such an extent as to make the imports of silk from China a matter of less importance. I ask my friend not to grudge me that competition into which I hope to enter. (Cheers.) Well, in looking at this beautiful building, I must tell you that another thought, also running in the direction of competition, has crossed my mind. In certain quarters, as you are aware, the hope is expressed that, by and by, we should in this Presidency alter our institutions, and that—I am speaking from vague rumours which have reached me—we should have a Lieutenant-Governor and a Board of Revenue. Coupled with this, I need not tell you, a hope is also expressed that the exodus to the hills, such as Mahableshwar, would entirely be stopped. If the exodus to Mahableshwar is to be stopped, I hope that the Lieutenant-Governor and the Board of Revenue of the future may, when they feel fagged by their excessive labours, find, perhaps, a home, a convalescent home, in Bandora on these shores. (Laughter and cheers.) But I do not intend, as yet, on that point to enter into any competition, and I hope the Khojah community, who are such important traders in Bombay, after having had for themselves this very pleasant home in Bandora, will not grudge the Government their annual exodus to Mahableshwar. (Hear, hear.) I now have only to say that I hope that this building will prove to its founder for the rest of his days a matter of very considerable satisfaction. One of my friends has in his drawing room a screen on which are depicted the various phases of his existence, which gradually ascends from a very humble beginning to a very green and happy old age, and on which all his good works are depicted. Now, perhaps, some artistically disposed member of the Khoja community will give to our friend here a screen, on which may be depicted the buildings erected by him in various parts, both of this Presidency and of his own native country; and when he will look at those buildings which he has erected with so much discrimination, and with a view only to benefit the public, I think he will feel that he has not lived in vain, and that he has given a good example to his generation. (Cheers.) I now have much pleasure in declaring this building open. (Cheers.)

Lord and Lady Reay, as well as all the guests, then went over the fine building, which has been constructed from a very happy design by Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban. Refreshments had been provided for the guests.

ADDRESSES TO THE GOVERNOR.

A short time after, Mr. Daniel DeMonte, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bandora Municipality, presented His Excellency with the following address:—

May it Please your Excellency.—On behalf of the Municipality and inhabitants of Bandora, we have the honor to express to your Excellency the great pleasure we have in the visit of your Excellency and Lady Reay. The occasion for this the opening of the new Sanitarium built by Mr Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy has given your Excellency an opportunity of seeing our small town, to which the generous liberality of that gentleman has contributed one of its chief buildings. Much has already been done to improve the sanitary condition of the town, but as the prepulation is fast increasing, the necessity for effecting further inprovements becomes more and more apparent. A Municipality with limited means, however, such as ours is, cannot, as your Excellency will readily perceive, at once effect all the improvements that are requisite. As regards education, the existing schools are adequate; but in other matters, such as water supply, roads, the construction of and the improvements of drainage, much remains to be done. Under the present arrangements, only a portion of this town is supplied with Vehar water, but we entertain the hope that on the supply for Bombay being increased we shall be able to meet the urgent needs of Baudora and its neighbouring villages in this respect. The want of hospital accommodation has also engaged the attention of this Municipality, and a Parsee townsman has generously come forward with an offer of Rs. 10,000 towards the construction of a suitable hospital building, towards the maintenance of which, this Municipality will contribute; and we trust that the Government of your Excellency will be able to make a sufficient grant to place the hospital on a secure basis. The interest which your Excellency and Lady Reay take in the establishment of such benevolent institutions is well-known, and we look forward with pleasure to the prospect of your Excellency being able to lay foundation-stone of the proposed building. We feel sure that this visit of your Excellency will be of benefit to the town.

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said: I am very much obliged for the address to the Municipality, whose worthy president, Mr. Bullock, I am quite sure, will give to their prayer a practical turn. Municipalities very often, on such occasions, ask for a little assistance, as is natural, from Government. But I wish that they would take a leaf out of the book of our friend, the founder of this institution, who has done entirely without any aid from Government. I would say to those who may invite Government to assist them in philanthropic projects, *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*, because they always ask for a little *alteram tantum*. I shall be exceedingly glad, if on such occasions they can show me from what source of income we can raise the wind. I see a gentleman in our midst, who, I think, would object very much, if I were to make any proposals to add to the assessment of the land revenue (laughter), and unless I do that, I must throw myself entirely on the benevolence of the community. Seeing the beautiful toddy trees in this town, I may say that the new Abkari arrangements which we have made will give to an important section of the community in Bandora, the bhandaries, that briskness in trade which, I hope, they will soon attain to. It will give me extreme pleasure to hear good accounts of the consumption of raw toddy, which I believe to be a very healthy spirit for the people. I want to say nothing about the distilled spirit; that is quite another question. But I will merely say that the question of toddy, as the Municipal Commissioners are aware, has been a matter of great and constant care to the Government, and I hope that the abolition of *bedami* which I was very glad to be able to accomplish, after looking very carefully into the origin of the tax, as well as other measures, will give to a trade, which is historical, and to a manufacture which I know is popular among the people, that revival which I wish for. I shall not say more on this occasion, because I hope that this will not be my last visit to this most charming town of Bandora. (Cheers.)

The following address was presented by the Bandora Literary and Social Club:—

May it Please your Excellency,—We, the undersigned members of the Bandora Literary and Social Club, with due deference and humble submission, beg to approach your Excellency in order to express our heartfelt joy and gratification at having your Excellency's august presence in our midst to-day. As the Club is solely intended for the members of the Portuguese community, we think it will no be out of place here to state that most of us are the descendants of those Christian inhabitants who at the cession of Bombay by the Portuguese Crown in 1661 were made over to the care and protection of the British Government by solemn treaty. We may also add that our ancestors have always been true in their loyalty and devotion to British Sovereignty, and of this there are several conspicuous instances in the history of the island of Bombay. When, for instance, serious apprehensions were entertained of the island of Bombay, now the brightest, and we may add, the most inestimable gem in the Imperial Crown of England, being arrested by one of a most powerful nations of Europe in confederation with several potentates, our ancestors rendered material service to the State. It was then that the English rulers of the island of Bomay and its dependencies had to look for support to no other class than that denominated the native Portguese of Bombay, who, besides other help and assistance, cheerfully formed themselves into a militia 1,000 strong for the defence of the British rule and the English name, and whose meritorious services were duly recognised and acknowledged by the Government of the period. From vicissitudes of time and the changes of human affairs, however, the present generation do not hold that social and political status which the other classes of people in the Bombay Presidency do, but we are none the less loyal and faithful to the English rule. With a view to ameliorate the condition and social status of our community, we have organised this Literary and Social Club, and as it is with the earnest effort that we are bent to redeem our backward position and push our cause forward to the standard enjoyed by the other section of the local inhabitants, we are hopeful your Excellency will contenance this matter of marked importance and deign to put your Excellency's impartial and paternal hand to it, and that those of us who may convince your Excellency of requisite fitness, may be lifted to that position and have a voice in public affairs as will help them to watch the work up to general interests of our community. In connection with this we have established a general reading-room and library, but for want of funds we have not yet been able to accomplish more than your Excellency has seen. The Club as yet has no habitation of its own, it being at present accommodated in this building. We may here be permitted to mention that this school was instituted in Bandora under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society in the year 1882, for the exclusive benefit of sons of poor parents, whose very limited resources precluded the payment of the school fees demanded at other institutions. The school is chiefly maintained by the kind contributions of the public; but it also receives a grant-in-aid from Government, as since its establishment it has been thrown open to Government inspection; and your Excellency, whose interest in all that concerns education is well known, will, we are sure, be glad to learn that the reports of the Educational Inspectors year after year has been most favourable, and indicate that the school is steadily progressing. When the school was started it had only one teacher and twenty pupils; to-day it reckons no less than 200 scholars and 6 teachers, at the head of whom is Mr. J. Dias, to whom the organisation and direction of the school are mainly due. In conclusion, we beg to thank your Excellency once more for the great honour, your Excellency has conferred upon us by this visit, which we need hardly assure your Excellency will not fail to encourage and stimulate us to still greater efforts for the progress and welfare both of our club and the school. With sentiments profoundest consideration and respect we beg to subscribe ourselves—Your Excellency's most obedient and faithful servants—Braz H. D'Souza, president, Philip R. Valladares, honorary secretary, and others.

His Excellency in reply said: Gentlemen,—I am extremely sorry that time prevents my acknowledging this address in suitable terms, for the train is ready, and it will not wait for me. However, I am exceedingly pleased with the cordial reception you have given me and Lady Reay; and I have no doubt that your institution, though now in its infancy, will make great progress in the future. I firmly believe in the good and friendly relations which exist between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and Portugal and Goa; and I do not doubt that the loyalty you have expressed on behalf of the Portuguese subjects of Her Majesty is sincere. Gentlemen, as I have already said, my time here is limited; and so, wishing you all success, I will take my leave. (Applause.)

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	76 2	81 3	77 2	79 29
July 30, Friday.......	0 97	1 38	1 12	0 57
„ 31, Saturday ..	.....	....	......	0 2
Total.....	76 99	82 41	78	79 88
Corresponding date last year............	29 53	29 81	27 89	....

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
August 1, up to 10 a.m.	0 29
Previously registered....	83 17
Total...........	83 46

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line for the week ending the 26th July:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Panjoo	64 89	Baroda	19 71
Vaiturna.......................	58 27	Mehmedabad	24 84
Palghur	48 71	Ahmedabad	27 32
Gholwad	48 16	Viramgam	14 45
Bulsar	48 46	Wudhwan.......................	14 20
Nowsari	43 80	Kharaghoda	10 44
Surat	40 68	Sevalia	20 10
Broach	28 95	Godhra	20 30
Dabhoi............................	30 31	Daman	27 2

TELEGRAMS.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT NINGYAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZAYGYO, JULY 31.

Hla Oo's gang, while burning the village of Kanbyoo near Yeu Shwaydo, on the 26th, were surprised by Lieut. Huggins' detachment and Mr. Mumford's police. The enemy's loss was 150. Hla Oo escaped.

Major Persse from Ava and Lieut. Campbell from Minthee surprised the dacoit village of Magye and killed 3 bohs and 20 men, and captured 2 bohs and 35 men.

The big expedition to Paing had no fighting, as the dacoits had vanished.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, August, 1.

On the 26th July, the notorious dacoit leader Hla Oo attacked the village of Kanbyoo, near Yeu. Whilst attempting to fire it, Lieutenant Huggins, 21st M.N.I., surprised and defeated him with a loss of 150 men.

The same day Major Persse, Somersetshire Regiment, had an engagement in the Ava district. He surrounded and captured a dacoit village called Magye, killing three bohs and ten men, and capturing two bohs and 35 men.

Sir Charles Bernard has returned to Mandalay.

The *Rangoon Gazette* quotes from a letter, dated Ningyan, 26th July, confirming the reports previously published respecting the serious state of matters there. Letters were brought by a man who fought his way through. There was continuous fighting from the 20th to they 25th July, the initiative being taken sometimes by dacoits, sometimes by our troops. The total loss estimated of the dacoits is 44 killed, and a large number wounded. Of the British, two were killed and eight wounded. The dacoits, it is believed, number 1,200; they were very determined, charging up to within thirty yards of our guns, and firing houses just outside the stockade.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Lord Cranbrook has been appointed Lord President of the Privy Council.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

A hitch has occurred in the completion of the Cabinet, owing to the claims put forward by the Right Hon. Sir Richard Cross to a portfolio.

A BATCH OF HONOURS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Mr. E. C. Buck, Honorary Commissioner of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, has been created a Knight.

The following have been raised to the Peerage :—Sir Thos. Brassey, Sir Michael Arthur Bass, Mr. J. G. C. Hamilton, late member for Southern Lanarkshire, and Sir Henry Thring.

COLONEL SLADEN.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

Colonel Sladen, of the Burma Commission, has been knighted for his services.

OBITUARY.

The Abbé Franz Liszt, the famous pianist, is dead.

BULGARIA.

SOFIA, JULY 31.

The Bulgarian Government have appointed delegates for the revision of the organic Statute.

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OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The Punjab Frontier Force : 4th Sikhs—Lieutenant Burton officiates as Wing Officer on probation. 6th P. I.—Lieutenant MacMullen is appointed Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Cunliffe, seconded, and Lieutenant Taylor Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant MacMullen.

The services of Major Engledue, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department

The services of Lieutenant Birdwood, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways, for employment on public works.

Major-General Chesney has been made ex-officio C.I.E. on becoming Member of Council.

NEEMUCH SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, AUGUST 1.

THIRD DAY.

THE HURDLES.—Cyclops first, ridden by Mr. Campbell. Four horses ran.

THE MAHARAJAH'S CUP.—Mabille, ridden by Mr. Melton, first.

THE PONY HANDICAP.—Todleben, ridden by Mr. Blackburn, first; Grateful, second; Roulette, third.

THE HOME PLATE.—Grandmaster, ridden by Mr. Richmond, first; Dan Tucker, second.

ALL HORSE HANDICAP.—Lady Vere, ridden by Mr. Richmond, first; Corinthian, second.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 30.

The s. s. Lombardy, with the outward English mails of the 23rd July, left here for Bombay at 6-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Verona arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Total week's sales of Cotton	59,000 bales.
,, ,, Surats	4,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	59,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	11,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton	5,96,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats	88,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	18,000 ,,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-4⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅜
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	101
4½ ,, French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver (prices quite nominal)	42⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ ,, ,,	69½

Arrivals—Essex, Mascotte, and Bedouin.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, 31.

10 p.m.	80·4

SUNDAY, NIGHT 1.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	82·9
4 p.m.	82·2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY and Lady Reay returned to Poona on Saturday by the Madras mail which left the Bori Bunder Terminus at 1-30 p. m. They were accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, and Captain Hamilton, A-D-C. Brigadier-General Heathcote, Major Mein, and Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, were present at the station.

THE audited accounts of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, for the half-year ended 30th June 1886, show a profit of Rs. 66,786-0-4, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 1,186-6-3 brought over from the last account. The directors have resolved, after allowing a bonus of Rs. 1,000 to the Company's staff, to carry forward the sum Rs. 30,173-8-4 with a view to distribute them at the end of the year to reserve fund and other accounts, and have declared an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 55 per share for the half-year.

THE net earnings of the Indian Manufacturing Company during the half-year ending June 30 amount to Rs. 89,726, of which Rs. 42,000 will be absorbed in dividend. The remainder will be transferred to the present half-year's accounts.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta on tour probably about the 20th August.

COLONEL NEWMARCH has been appointed Secretary in the Military Department, and Colonel Collen, Accountant-General.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India the Secretary of State for India has granted to Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, C. I. E., an increased pension of Rs. 6,000 per annum, instead of the pension of Rs. 4,000 per annum, to which he became entitled on retirement from the Government service.

LIEUTENANT BEAVER, of the 4th Bengal Infantry, who was recently recommended for the Victoria Cross, has died of fever at Tammu.

THE Brigade Commands in Burma have been re-arranged, Colonel Low now commanding the brigade at Mandalay, and General Anderson that in the Yemethen district.

A COLLECTION of all the recorded papers connected with the Simla question is now being made at Government head-quarters, so that all necessary information on the subject will shortly be available.

OUR correspondents at Julna, Nandgaon, Hingoli, and Ahmednagar report an agreeable change in the weather there. The rainfall has been unprecedented for many years, as many as four inches having in some places fallen in a couple of hours.

RUMOUR has it that Mr. Cordery, who's now on leave, will not return to the Residency at Hyderabad, and that Colonel Ross will be confirmed in the appointment of Resident.

A MILITARY correspondent suggests that the Hyderabad Contingent should be placed on the same footing as the Punjaub Frontier Force, and transferred to the Commander-in-Chief, saying that the change would be hailed with delight by all the officers of the Contingent.

THE report at the opening of the Cama Hospital was read by Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama, and not by Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee Cama, as has been stated.

IT is expected that the new line of railway from Lucknow to Sitapur will be ready for traffic by November next, and that the opening ceremony will be performed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir A. Lyall.

BULLETS and gun-wads having been exempted from duty under the Indian Tariff Act, it has been decided by the Board of Revenue at Madras that bullet-moulds and wad-punches, which are used in making these articles, are also to be exempted.

MR. FRYER, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Huzara, goes to Burma as a Commissioner. Mr. Fryer, says the Lahore paper, is one of the best district officers in the Punjab; many of our readers will say—the best.

THE Bengal Government have approved of the proposal of the Finance Committee to reduce the pay of the Registrar of Deeds and Assurances in Calcutta from Rs. 600 to Rs. 400 a month.

IT is stated that the Bombay Government have officially asked the Bengal Government for a list of the duties and salaries of the three Registrars in the Bengal Secretariat, Civil Side. There are no such officers in the Bombay Secretariat. A Calcutta paper asks :—"Is this the outcome of the agitation about the abolition of registrarships in Secretariat offices, or an evidence of existing extravagance that may be curtailed ?"

NEWS of a very sad affair comes from Kachar. It appears that Dr. W. B. R. McWha and his brother, the manager of the Koyah Tea Estate, went out duck shooting in a small boat accompanied by a native. The native, who was propelling the canoe, lost his balance, the frail craft filled, and its occupants were thrown into the water. Dr. McWha had on long boots, and was otherwise encumbered, and, in spite of all the efforts of his elder brother to save him, he was drowned. The coolie swam ashore without attempting to render any assistance. Dr. McWha was only twenty-four years of age, and had just arrived from England to join his appointment. His predecessor was killed a few months ago by the accidental discharge of his own revolver.

A CORRESPONDENT from Kashmir telegraphs that a rumour prevails that Dewan Luchman Dass is to be recalled to the Ministership. Luchman Dass is known to be very much the ablest of Kashmir officials, and his recall to power just as the Maharaja has reached Srinagar would be an event of good augury for the State. Inasmuch, however, as His Highness has never been personally well disposed to him, the step has always seemed more desirable than likely; but of late the politics of the Palace have taken a turn which makes the information seem probable enough.

CEYLON now sends from eleven to fifteen million pounds weight of cinchona bark into the European market in a single year. Her production may now be said to equal, if not exceeds that of all the rest of the world put together. Less than seventeen years ago, the Director of the Ceylon Botanic Gardens had to beg the planter, in vain, to give a trial to his cinchona plants, offered to them as a free gift!

THE identity of the Brahmaputra and the Sanpo, made tolerably certain by the observations of the Pundit A. K., has been established beyond reasonable doubt by Mr. Needham's journey last December from Assam to the Zayul Chu. Were the Sanpo but the upper waters of the Irrawaddy, as some still maintain, and did it flow anywhere between the course conjecturally marked for it on our maps and the Zayul Chu, Mr. Needham must have struck it on his march. But he did not, and the presumption therefore that the Sanpo, Dihong, and Brahmaputra are all parts of the same river becomes virtually indisputable. It still, however, remains to solve the problem by actual exploration, and such an exploration the Royal Geographical Society is anxious to see carried out, and is prepared to encourage. The Society, it appears, have applied to Mr. Needham for an opinion as to whether the undertaking is feasible; but, looking to the character of the country and people, it would seem that if the journey is done, it is likely to be done first by one of the native explorers of the Survey Department.

A CALCUTTA paper complains that small detached parties have been sent out in Burma totally unprovided with the necessary medical attendants, in many instances not only no doctor, but not even an apothecary or hospital assistant, being sent with them. We have been told of one case in which a small party of Europeans and natives went out to attack a number of rebels who had established themselves in a pagoda. The dacoits were driven off, but, owing to the excessive heat and fatigue, several Europeans and some of the natives were knocked down by sunstroke, and some even went mad. After taking the pagoda the troops had to march back many miles to their quarters, where upon arrival there was not a single medical officer to attend to them. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if complaints from both officers and men employed on such unsatisfactory duty are almost daily received. Our telegrams show that matters are becoming worse rather than improving. The Hazara Mountain Battery at Bhamo has 111 men in hospital out of a total strength of 224, and so it may be said to have become almost inefficient. At Mandalay 250 Europeans and 450 natives are in hospital. Fortunately, a number of medical officers are now on their way from Madras to the scene of the campaign."

Apropos of the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign, a writer in the *Morning Post* has been giving some historical reminiscences of the fiftieth year of George III.'s reign. One of the allegations has reference to Bombay, to which city he gives the credit of first celebrating the happy anniversary. As was the case in England last year, there was in 1809 considerable discussion as to whether the Jubilee should be commemorated at the beginning or the end of the year. While the controversy was in progress, India took the initiative, and at Bombay, on the 4th of June, celebrated at the same time the King's birthday and the jubilee of his reign. The festival was the grandest that India had ever witnessed, and in the subsequent celebration in the mother country it was not eclipsed. The news of the jubilation at Bombay put people at home on their mettle, and preparations were begun forthwith.

MR. H. MATTHEWS, Q.C., the new Home Secretary, was born in Ceylon in 1826, and graduated at the Universities of Paris and London. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1850, and appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1868, in which year he entered Parliament as member for Dungarvan. He was unseated in 1874, and was an unsuccessful candidate for North Birmingham in 1885. He unseated Mr. Alderman Cook (G. L.) at the election last month. His appointment at one bound to a Secretaryship of State is inexplicable.

REFERRING to the report that Mr. Grant Duff will be succeeded by Sir J. Gorst, Q.C., the *Deccan Times* says :—"The announcement of Mr. Grant Duff's probable succession is not without interest to Hyderabad. Three years ago Sir J. Gorst, Q.C., came to India in the more humble capacity of adviser to the Peshcar *fidus achates* of Mr. Thomas Palmer. Hyderabad will be hardly glad to hear of his intended promotion, as they cannot have forgotten his essay in the *Fortnightly*. Mr. Grattan Geary's "Reply to Mr. Gorst, Q.C." however, most effectually disposed of that piece of special pleading. If Sir J. Gorst does come to Madras as Governor, we would advise His Highness and his Minister to invite him to visit Hyderabad, so that he may see for himself, and without prejudice, as the lawyers have it, that the place is not quite such a Tom Tiddler's ground for adventurers and treasure-lifters as he was led to believe.

IN the annual report of the Society of Arts, we find the following remarks relating to the work done during the year in the Indian section :—

> Unlike last year, when the number of papers read was eight, the evenings devoted to the Indian section were only six; in variety of interest and merit of execution the papers were, however, quite equal to those of any previous session, while the average attendance showed an increase. The session began on January 22nd, with the very appropriate subject—considering the recent annexation of the country—of "Burma: The Eastern Country and the Race of the Brahmas." The reader of the paper, Mr. J. George Scott, better known as "Shway Yoe," contributed a most graphic and detailed account of the life and social customs of the people with whose habits, as the chairman, Sir Ashley Eden, observed, no one possessed greater familiarity than the lecturer. The paper formed the substance of Mr. Scott's subsequent book on Burma, which has been very favourably received by the public and the press, and it is pertinent to state that Mr. Scott was, very shortly after his lecture, sent to Burma as Assistant Commissioner, to aid in governing the country he had described so well. The second paper, contributed by Mr. F. C. Danvers, Registrar and Keeper of Records at the India Office, dealt with the subject of "Historical and Recent Famines in India." Mr. Danvers' statement, based on official documents, provides an accurate and easily accessible list of the chief occasions on which considerable parts of India have suffered from dearth. The paper by Mr. William Simpson, on his "Experiences on the Afghan Frontier," gave most picturesque details connected with the residence of the English Commission in Badghis, and on the banks of the Murghab. The chair, on this occasion, was occupied by Sir Peter Lumsden, G.C.B., who made some very interesting remarks in connection with the archæological and non-political side of the subject. The fourth meeting was devoted to a paper on the "History of Archæology in India," by Mr. James Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., which provides an exhaustive *resumé* of the labours of such men as the Cunninghams, Major Keith, and others. The fifth paper, on "Indian Manufactures from a Practical Point of View," read by Mr. B. Baden Powell, C.I.E., affords a useful piece of criticism on some of the functions and practical objects of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The sixth and last paper of the section, and, in some respects, the most attractive of the whole series, was by Captain Richard Carnac Temple, the subject being "The Everyday Life of Indian Women;" a very carefully worked out and most interesting description of our Indian sisters was therein given.

MR. R. MALLOCK, who was lately returned for Torquay, is a retired officer of the Royal Artillery and a cousin of Mr. W. H. Mallock, author of the "New Republic," and not the New Republican himself, as has been stated. The defeated candidate was Mr. McIver, the retired Madras Civilian.

MILITARY NEWS.

ON return from furlough in November next of Surgeon-Major Sargent to the 2nd Cavalry, H. C., at Aurungabad, Surgeon Mallins, M. B., proceeds to the 1st Cavalry at Hingoli as permanent medical officer, relieving Surgeon Patch, who joins the 3rd Infantry at Jalna. Surgeon Doyle becomes permanent medical officer of the 1st Infantry, *vice* Dr. Mallins.

LIEUTENANT W. W. NORMAN, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, has passed his examination in the Pushtu language, by the higher standard test.

LIEUTENANT C. V. F. TOWNSENT, of the Royal Marines, attached to the 3rd Sikhs as a Probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, has been granted language leave to the Murree Hills to the 19th January 1887.

LIEUTENANT J. M. STEWART, 5th Goorkha Regiment, has been granted leave to Kashmir to the 31st October next.

LIEUTENANT C. F. MINCHIN, of the Bedford Regiment, attached, on probation, to the 6th Punjaub Infantry, has been transferred to the 1st Punjaub Cavalry as Officiating Squadron Officer.

LIEUTENANT J. PHILLIPS, of the Manchester Regiment, on probation with the 2nd Sikh Infantry, has been transferred to the 5th Goorkhas, *vice* Captain H. R. Martin, appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

LIEUTENANT S. M. RENNY, Royal Artillery, 3rd Subaltern of the No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, invalided from Burma, proceeded on furlough from Calcutta on the 1st August.

SURGEON W. W. WEBB, M.B., has been appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon, Meywar, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon Mullen, M.D.

SERJEANT D. A. CAMPBELL, of the Mounted Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been elected Lieutenant of A Company, *vice* Lieutenant H. E. Gerard, now residing at Kurrachee.

THE Indian Articles of War have been specially extended to the Frontier posts of Sibi, Thul Chotiala, and the Fort of Pishin.

CAPTAIN H. T. FAITHFUL, 19th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Major W. F. Nuttall, whose tenure of service has expired.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. DODD, of the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, has retired from the Volunteer Service, and has been permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps on retirement. Colonel Dodd will be much missed, as he has done a great deal for the Volunteer movement; he has been succeeded as Commandant by Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Lawrence.

CAPTAIN C. T. BECKER, King's Own Borderers, has been appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, *vice* Captain A. R. Porter, 28th Bengal Infantry, who has rejoined his regiment.

CAPTAIN E. S. WOOD, Conservator of Forests, has been granted furlough to Europe for fifteen months, with effect from the 12th August.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes :—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

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GYMKHANA *vs.* CARLTON C. C.

THE Gymkhana team which met the Carltonians on Saturday being practically identical with that which will do battle at the end of the present week with the champions of Poona, a lively interest was felt in their performance, and although it is distinctly a weaker eleven than has been sent from Bombay for some years, its members may be trusted to make a doughty struggle, no matter what odds they may have to encounter. The late commencement of the cricket this season, and the continuance of the rain after play had been nominally commenced, have decidedly placed our representatives at a disadvantage, whereas in the Deccan capital the monsoon, on the contrary, is comparatively only a recent arrival. The Gymkhana are rapidly pulling themselves together with the practice at the nets, and a scratch match which the weather permitted during the past week, and to the sodden state of the ground must be chiefly attributed the poor show made in runs on Saturday by a team comprising several batsmen of established reputation. In addition to the eleven whose names appear in the score, Messrs. M. R. Wyer and H. A. Kerr, both veteran cricketers, are down upon the Poona list. The Carlton Club were this year unfortunate, Harrington, one of their best men, was disabled in a match against the Hindus the previous week, after playing a brilliant innings; Chance was also on the sick list, whilst Devlin and MacMullen, who have on former occasions shown good form against the Gymkhana, were likewise absent from Saturday's play. Their absence served to introduce some new blood into the team, but with the exception of Forde, who twice achieved double figures, and put together nearly half the day's total, the Club brought no batsman on to the ground. Indeed, had the scouts availed themselves of the chances offered by the Carlton's chief scorer, even his career would have earlier closed. In the first innings the last four wickets fell without a run being added to the score. In their second attempt, the "rot" was so complete that the first five wickets were disposed of at a cost of seven runs, and had not a short stand been made by Wallick, the innings would have collapsed in very shot time. Jolley secured the honours in the bowling department, taking five of the most formidable of the Gymkhana wickets at an expense of seven runs. Pritchard and Hale also bowled exceedingly well for the same side. For the Gymkhana Blackwell's performance, which cut short the Carlton first innings, was the chief feature in the day's play. The visitors to the Esplanade ground were beaten in the first innings with a narrow margin, but the Gymkhana had almost knocked off half the final difference when the play closed for the day, without the loss of a wicket in their second essay.

Play commenced shortly before noon. The Carlton team as the winners of the toss sent in Lake and Forde to face the bowling of Wilkins and Gaddum. The first wicket to fall was that of Lake, who put together half-a-dozen, and then went out before a straight one from Wilkins, 13 having been signalled for this loss. On the arrival of Holland, who was not present at the opening, he took the ball from the Gymkhana captain. Twenty was sent up during his first over, Forde lifting his third ball far afield for three. Hale, who had made a single, had his middle stump removed by Wilkins' next over. Two wickets for 21. Milward spoilt his opportunity by putting his leg in front of one of Holland's twisters. The new comer, Wallick, got Holland away prettily through the slips for three, and later on steered a loose ball round to leg for a couple. A clumsy bit of fielding at square leg enabled Forde, who was playing steadily, to add four to his contribution, spoiling what would otherwise have been Wilkins' fourth successive maiden. Wallick and Forde then had each a let-off in the same over, but the former was bowled off his leg at 37 without profiting by his escape. Pritchard received a couple of balls from Wilkins, and slipping the second away was run out at the further wicket in trying to start for a double, and failing to recover his ground. Five wickets for 38. Forde had another escape two runs later, returning a ball to the bowler, but it was a hot one and low down, and Wilkins failed to hold it. He lost his new partner, Walsh, with the score at 42, the batsman spinning a ball up into Gaddum's hands at slip. A pretty cut for two by Forde sent up the half century after an hour's play. Then Gaddum resumed the ball in place of Wilkins, Blackwell being substituted for Holland at the other end, each bowler placing a maiden on the record. Gaddum sent down a second maiden and caught Devlin off the last ball. Seven wickets for 50. Without any alteration to the score the Carlton then lost their best man, Forde, who had put on 28, snicking the next ball, one from Blackwell, and giving Wilkins an easy chance at short slip. Another wicket fell to the bowler in the same over, then came a third maiden from Gaddum, and the last man was bowled by Blackwell with the first ball of his third over. The last four wickets had yielded nothing, having fallen in the course of five successive maidens. Blackwell had accomplished the feat of taking three wickets without the expense of a run, in the course of eleven balls.

The Gymkhana innings was started after tiffin by Wilson and Wilkins, the bowling being shared by Pritchard and Cruickshank. Both batsmen treated the bowlers with respect, occupying upwards of half an hour in putting together 18 runs. Most of these had been made off Cruickshank. The first wicket to fall was that of Wilkins, whom this bowler caught in his own over. Wilson was the next to go, having also made nine runs, when one of Pritchard's shooters sent him back to the tent. Gould succeeded to the vacancy, and sent his first ball into Pritchard's hands, the bowler nearly kissing the turf in securing it Two and three wickets for 18 runs. A single each from Gaddum and Holland, who were now associated, brought up 20, and gradually the score mounted until Holland got Pritchard right away to leg for four, which brought 30 on to the board. Then playing up Holland, with the assistance of a single from his partner, caused 40 to be telegraphed, this total being reached by the aid of a snick to leg for four off Cruickshank, who had lately escaped punishment, sending down ten overs for three runs, five maidens following in succession. At 45 a change in the bowling brought about a separation. Holland, who had knocked up 22, spun a ball from the new bowler, Jolley, into the air, and Lake secured it at mid-wicket. His innings had put a different complexion on the game, 27 runs having been added since the fall of the third wicket. Major Beaver hit Jolley for a couple, and Gaddum got him away for three through the slips. The fifth wicket fell for 54, Jolly, whom Major Beaver hit upwards, catching the ball without moving over the crease. Another change was made, Hale succeeding Cruickshank, and next over, Major Stopford retired on his wicket before one of Jolley's deliveries. Six wickets for 55. Blackwell made a single, and was given out leg before to Jolley's bowling, on the second appeal to the umpire within a few balls. Merriman, who was bowled with a beautiful bailer from Hale, added nothing to the score, and with his departure the game stood at 60 for the loss of eight wickets. After staying at the wicket for an hour, Gaddum was well-bowled by Jolley, and Macbeth, the last man, joined McCartie with the score at 62, for which the game terminated. McCartie's bails were neatly dislodged by Hale before his partner had been called upon to use his bat.

Slightly varying the order of their going, the Carlton sent in Lake and George for the second innings. The bowling was started by Gaddum from the pavilion end with a maiden, and the phenomenal finish of the first innings induced the Gymkhana captain to direct Blackwell to go on at the other end. From the last ball of the latter's over, Wilkins at slip had an easy chance afforded by George, the first wicket falling without a run. Lake speedily followed. When four singles had been put on, he was stumped by Major Stopford off Gaddum's bowling; and Hale, his successor, was similarly disposed of. The fourth wicket now fell for the same number of runs, Pritchard's stumps being scattered by Gaddum with a sixth ball allowed to one over by an oversight of the umpire. Milward played forward at a full-pitched ball from Blackwell, whom he had hit for a couple and went out, fifth wicket for seven runs. On being joined by Wallick, Forde neatly smacked Blackwell to leg in the direction of the lawn-tennis ground, and by smartly covering the ground scored the only five in the match. A three hit off the same bowler caused twenty to be elevated. Two runs were added and Blackwell was relieved by Macbeth. At 27 Gaddum put on Wilkins in his own stead, and Macbeth having failed to come off after two overs was replaced by Holland. Off the new bowler's opening ball, Forde gave a hot chance to slip, but the fates seemed kind to him, and he was let off, only to be taken at the opposite end next over by Gould. He had made 14, and the score had been brought, since the fall of the last wicket, to 29. Walsh, the next comer, commenced to slog despatching Wilkins for two and skying Holland for a two. Next taking the former neatly round to leg, Walsh brought up 40 on the board. His slashing career, merry as it was, proved equally brief, for two balls later he lifted Holland far afield and Wilson at long off brought off a fine catch. Seven wickets for 40. Wallick had put together 15 by careful play, when he hit out at a ball from Wilkins, and Macbeth, to the rear of the bowler, secured the catch. Lifting the ball heavenwards then apparently became fashionable, and after giving a hard chance to Blackwell at mid-wicket, for which he scored two, Cruickshank fell a victim in the slips to the next ball. Nine wickets for 45. Devlin was caught at the wicket, and the innings ended for 48.

A quarter of an hour remained to play, and Macbeth the not out of the previous innings, was sent in with Wilkins. When stumps were drawn they had rattled off half the balance of runs. The following is the full score :—

CARLTON.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
G Lake, b Wilkins	6	st Stopford, b Gaddum	3
H Forde, c Wilkins, b Blackwell	28	c Gould, b Wilkins	14
E Hale, b Wilkins	1	b Gaddum	0
J Milward, l b w Holland	0	b Blackwell	2
H Wallick, b Wilkins	8	c Macbeth, b Wilkins	15
H Pritchard, run out	1	b Gaddum	0
W Walsh, c Gaddum, b Holland	3	c Wilson b Holland	9
N Devlin, c and b Gaddum	3	c Stopford, b Holland	3
W George, not out	0	c Wilkins, b Blackwell	0
W Cruickshank, b Blackwell	0	c Wilkins, b Holland	2
J Jolley, b Blackwell	0	not out	0
Extras	0	Extras	0
Total	50	Total	48

GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS		2ND INNINGS	
A D Wilkins, c and b Cruickshank	9	not out	3
P R Wilson, b Pritchard	9		
W Holland c Lake, b Jolley	22		
F D Gaddum, b Jolley	12		
A P Gould, c and b Pritchard	0		
Major Beaver, c and b Jolley	6		
Major Stopford, b Jolley	1		
G F Blackwell, l b w Jolley	1		
C M Merriman, b Hale	0		
F C McCartie, b Hale	0		
J B Macbeth, not out	0	not out	11
Extras	2	Extras	1
Total	62	Total	15

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CARLTON.—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
A Wilkins	70	22	3	3
F Gaddum	35	7	3	1
W Holland	50	21	1	2
G Blackwell	11	0	2	3
SECOND INNINGS.				
W Holland	26	10	1	3
F Gaddum	51	7	6	3
G Blackwell	34	16	2	2
J Macbeth	15	5	0	0
A Wilkins	30	10	2	2

GYMKHANA.—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
H Pritchard	80	23	7	2
W Cruickshank	91	24	7	1
T Jolley	44	7	7	5
E Hale	31	6	1	2
SECOND INNINGS.				
a H Pritchard	16	7	2	0
E Hale	16	7	0	0

a Pritchard bowled one wide.

A DEFENCE OF LORD DUFFERIN'S POLICY.

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THE Simla correspondent of the *Indian Spectator*, a Bengali writes as follows on the recent criticisms of Lord Dufferin's policy by the Native Press :—

It is very bold no doubt to write against strong public feelings, but the Native public is neither spiteful nor malicious. It does not run down a person unless it feels itself aggrieved by that person and, let it be said to its credit, is always ready to change its opinion towards an individual whenever it finds out its mistake. Lord Dufferin has incurred the displeasure of the Press owing to his seeming apathy to the Native cause; but had his critics an opportunity to know him better, I daresay he would not have been treated in the way he is now dealt with by some of your contemporaries. Our Viceroy may differ from us in some of our views, but there can be no doubt that he is truly honest in his principles. He looks at things from above while we from below, and that is the main cause of the difference of opinion; while we hold that the internal administration of the empire is of the first importance, he thinks that the western and the eastern frontiers must be secured against Russian and French intrusion. It is not that he has no sympathy with the people, but that his idea of how he can best serve them differs from their conception of how he ought to do it. There is not the least truth in the assertion that he has been won over by the official Anglo-Indians; on the contrary he does not like many of their proceedings and public utterances. But people will hardly believe all this when they fancy they *know* the contrary to be the case, and they will perhaps expect me to produce some proofs, before I venture to defend a person who is considered in some quarters to be worse than Lord Lytton. But I am in a position to reveal some truths that might startle the public.

In this letter I will deal only with those subjects that are now occupying the public mind a great deal.

(*a*). The narrow scope given to the Finance Committee.

(*b*). The Parliamentary enquiry.

(*c*). The annexation of Burma.

(*d*). The Native Volunteering question.

(*e*). The alleged inspired article published in the *Pioneer* against Native political agitation.

(*f*). The D. O. letters said to have been written by Lord Dufferin to the Earl of Kimberley suggesting action against the political activity of the people.

(*g*). The Sterner Policy.

As regards the first question, Lord Dufferin purposely narrowed the sphere of the Finance Committee under the distinct understanding that the Parliamentary Committee would take up all the more important points. He thought that all these would be more effectively and satisfactorily dealt with by a set of English statesmen unprejudiced by Indian official traditions, and he looked forward to being able to express his own personal views on these questions, freely and fully, in a minute to that Committee unhampered by the views of other members of the Government.

The second question was thrown aside by the parties at home, and every one knows as well as I that Lord Dufferin had no hand in it. He has been greatly distressed at this collapse of what he was looking forward to as the only practical constitutional means of bringing about various reforms which he was inclined to favour. It will not be his fault if the Committee is not resuscitated at an early date.

The Burmese war was not a creation of Lord Dufferin. All that he did was to give a true narrative of the state of affairs in that country. He did not recommend the Secretary of State to follow any particular course. But the authorities at home were so much scared by the French intrigue at Ava that they sent him peremptory orders to annex Burma, and Lord Dufferin acted according to the orders of his superiors. We should not condemn him for an act for which he was not responsible, but should rather hold him in esteem for having obeyed the behest of superior authorities, when in doing so he perhaps acted against his own wish. We all know that Sir C. Bernard has a disagreeable task to perform, and yet do we not sympathise with him in his position?

As regards the Native Volunteering movement, the Government of India wrote to Lord Kimberley, stating the *pros* and *cons* of the question, and leaving it to the Secretary of State to decide. They did not *recommend* that volunteering should be sanctioned, as it seemed to them that on the whole there were weightier reasons against than for it, but they wrote in a most sympathetic spirit and left it quite open to the Secretary of State to sanction the movement. Lord Kimberley telegraphed that volunteering could not be permitted, "Despatch follows," and then apparently stowed away the Despatch in one of the pigeon holes of the India Office and forgot its very existence. When Lord Randolph Churchill became Master of the House, our Viceroy drew his attention to the Despatch, but Lord Randolph Churchill knew nothing about it, he had heard that Lord Kimberley had already replied to it. The Parliamentary changes again brought Lord Kimberley to office, and Lord Dufferin again for the third or fourth time asked for the promised Despatch which *at last* Lord Kimberley condescended to send. This Despatch was received in Simla about six weeks ago. The above will show that Lord Dufferin was rather anxious for the settling of the question. Had the Despatches been published, the Viceroy would have been spared the pain of the newspaper *strictures*. I hope he will induce his *Councillors* to get them published either through the the Press Commissioner or in the *Gazette of India*.

The allegation, that the article in the *Pioneer* was inspired, has been already contradicted by Mr. Mackenzie Wallace. All that I need say in the matter is that Lord Dufferin was rather displeased with the article which he characterised as very injudicious.

There is a paragraph in the *Liberal* reproduced in many of the papers saying that Lord Dufferin has threatened to gag the Native Press. Lord Dufferin never for one moment entertained such an idea. He, on the contrary, thinks the Native Press might be of considerable assistance to the State. He devotes two hours every day to wading through the file of Indian newspapers, and is rather sorry that they are not what they ought to be. He has instituted private enquiries into many matters complained of by the Native Press, but has too often found that the complaints had no adequate foundation. The Indian Press had seldom before the honour of receiving proper attention from any Viceroy, and they should not let slip this opportunity of bettering their prospects. They should be sure of their facts before they write anything, and should employ respectable agents to visit the places where they hear of any malpractices which they think should be published in their papers. Lord Dufferin is ready to give any qualified representative of the Native Press, all the information and assistance that can be expected, and he is in no way indisposed to have the Viceregal Council remodelled somewhat on the line suggested by the late National Congress at Bombay. He is, I understand, distinctly desirous of granting the right of interpellation to non-official members, as this would save him the embarrassments he feels in explaining his policy to the people; for he cannot, according to the existing circumstances, publish the correspondence between him and the Secretary of State when the latter differs from his views.

I do not know Lord Dufferin, I have no favour to ask of him. On the other hand I believe, he would no thank me if this letter fell into his hands, for speaking so openly on the subjects he would rather keep confidential. I give out what I heard from a gentleman who has good opportunities of judging Lord Dufferin and whose veracity and sense of justice no European or Native could question. I also feel it my bounden duty to let out the facts not only in the interests of the nobleman who is misjudged by our people, but also in the interest of my countrymen who, I believe, are doing a great deal of mischief by their hasty and one-sided veiws. I would ask the public not to judge *ex parte* a statesman who has always borne a good name, and I daresay if our people would calmly and dispassionately judge him they would not find him so black as he is represented to be.

THE PORTUGUESE COOK AND HIS WAYS.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may be of some interest to your readers to know the manner in which the Goanese cocks demand their wages. Not long ago a servant in the employ of a gentleman, a neighbour of mine, made himself scarce one evening before his master's return from office. After a few days two of the cook's relatives called upon my neighbour and demanded the wages of the runaway servant on grounds of relationship. My neighbour, enraged at the manner in which his servant had acted towards him, and indignant at the insolence of the envoys, haughtily refused to accede to their officious importunities. Infuriated at this the collectors of wages began to stamp their feet, clench their fists, and utter the most abusive language. All this done they made a move from the place, but not before they had left the warning that should the wages not be paid before the following morning he would be made to suffer for his "dishonesty," as they styled it. As the money was not paid by the appointed time, a whole corps of Goanese cooks and butlers rushed violently into my neighbour's house, and he, frightened out of his wits, hid himself in his room, and was subjected to the most flagrant insults from the mob outside, who were forcibly trying to open the door. At this moment a sepoy made his appearance on the scene, and seeing the riotous mob ordered them to disperse, or else he would drag them one and all to the chowkey. At this moment a robust middle-sized "cheriah," who had acquired a smattering of English, went up to the sepoy, and curling his moustaches and stroking his beard, inquired of him, "Wat is your nember? I will gon to Muster Shooter (Souter) and teek you out your bhelt." After this the mob left the place, and posting themselves in another position, sent word to my neighbour that he might expect good treatment at their hands. The gentleman was so impressed with the necessity of clearing the account that he, in company with another cook, went up to the "cheriahs" and satisfied the claim. The most amusing feature of the incident was the fact of my neighbour, on his return home, loudly asserting that he would never pay his servant, and defying the mob to do their utmost. He, however, was not aware that, he had been secretly watched by a couple of boys and seen negotiating with the cooks in the humblest language.

"DIDN'T I LAUGH."

THE ABBE LISZT.

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THE Abbé Liszt, whose death is announced to-day, was born at Szegszard in Hungary, Oct. 22nd, 1811, made his first public appearance in a concert in his ninth year, and was afterwards placed under Czerny, Salieri giving him lessons in harmony. After eighteen months of zealous study, he played in a concert with success, and was taken to Paris, where he performed before the Duke of Orleans, and soon became a great favourite in that capital. In 1825 an opera of his was produced, but did not attract. Having made several successful tours through France and England, he in 1825 produced an opera, "Don Sanche, ou le Chateau des Amours," which did not command success. He at last heard Paganini, and resolved he would become the Paganini of the pianoforte. His compositions are chiefly valuable for having contributed to raise the art of piano-playing to a height of brilliancy before unattained, whilst his own creative powers on that instrument are so marvellous as to place him in the highest rank of great performers. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1861. Although in June, 1864, he wrote a letter contradicting the report that he had entered a convent, he took orders and received the tonsure, April 25th, 1865, from his friend, Mgr. de Hohenlohe, in the chapel of the Vatican. Since that period he has chiefly devoted his attention to religious music, and has organised numerous concerts and musical entertainments, the proceeds of which were devoted to works of Catholic charity. At the close of the year 1871, he removed from Rome, and returned to his native country, which generously granted him a pension of £600 a year, with a nobiliary title. He was named Director of the Hungarian Academy of Music in April, 1875. In 1879 a canonry, without cure of souls, was granted by the Chapter of Albano to the Abbé Liszt. He spent some time at Weimar, occupied with the completion of a great oratorio, "Stanislaus," at which he had been working for several years. Among smaller productions which he lately published are a third "Mephisto Waltz," and a second and a third "Valse Oubliee." One of his two daughters was the wife of Richard Wagner, the composer. An English translation by Mr. Walter Cook, of the Abbe Liszt's "Life of Chopin," was published in 1877. The Abbé visited London in the spring of the present year.

BOMBAY EXHIBITS AT THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

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MR. C. PURDON CLARKE, writing to the *Englishman*, gives the following account of some of the Bombay exhibits at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition :—

> A wide range of merit is shown in the pottery from this Presidency, especially in Mr. Terry's collection, where the artist's infirmity never to be content to let well alone is visible throughout. Starting with the local Saracenic conventional style which marks the glazed pottery of Western India. Mr. Terry tried to give Hindu character by introducing Ajunta patterns, and has certainly been most successful; but, while producing designs, glazes, and colours of great excellence, he has allowed many of the old forms to deteriorate, and although creating a school of decoration excellent in itself, the original Saracenic patterns are losing their character, and the glazes are also becoming more imperfect. At Multan, where a similar ware is produced, a visible improvement has taken place for some years past in this most necessary adjunct of the potters' art. A large proportion of the pieces of pottery sent to the Exhibition are exhibited by the Bombay Committee, among them being some tall vases of Chinese shape with black floral ornaments of Ajunta design on a copper blue ground, and many small pieces in brownish shades of red, green, and yellow; all very high class work. From a commercial point of view the pricing of these objects is faulty, the scale having been fixed more with regard to the size of the vessel than the quality of the work upon it. Several pieces of built up and moulded work, not quite so bad as the rubbish made at Alighur, mark a step in the wrong direction. Wedding cake ornamentation stuck on figures, and impossible handles on equally useless vessels, have been produced in many parts of the world, and, if offensive to common sense, even when the work of the great potters of Italy, they must be more so when made by uneducated workmen, and wanting in the only redeeming qualities of delicacy and perfect finish.
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> In metal work the collection is poor, with the exception of a few pieces of copper sent by the Bombay School of Art and some excellent brass work from Ahmedabad. The general fault of modern Bombay metal work is in the clumsy shapes of the ordinary vessels, not excepting those from Nassick, and, where decorated by chasing, the ware is too evidently silversmith's work wrought in a baser metal. The reproduction of Kutch silver in brass is not to be encouraged, the more so when Mr. Griffiths has shown in his great copper jar the proper treatment of the lower priced metal. This vessel is of the well-known form and size of an Italian oil jar, standing about three feet. The height is divided by horizontal bands into three panels running round, the ornamentation of the bands and panel work being suggested by the Ajunta cave decorations. So successfully has this been done that the spirit of these frescoes is preserved even though wrought in a different material. These designs were originally produced by artists, who worked with the greatest possible care and freedom and in this copper vase they have lost none of their freshness. The jar has attracted the attention of several of our art authorities, and is regarded by them as the best object in the Exhibition. Nothing could be more worthy of a place in a School of Art Museum than this vessel. It is an education in itself. Another good piece of copper work is a panel, the design also taken from the Ajunta ceilings; here the treatment is equally vigorous, and it is probable that some of this work will find its way to America, where metal is being largely used in room decoration. Ahmedabad sends brass windows, panels, and pierced work in which the hammered frames are excellent, but the tracery being cut in too thin metal, looks weak and mechanical.
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> The principal localities contributing carpets to the Bombay section are Haidarabad, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Shikarpur. Judging by the quality of the work and materials, rather than from any excellence of pattern, there is enough to show that with a little care this presidency would make the best carpets in India. At present it is difficult to decide in favour of any one of the manufactories, owing to the unequal quality of the designs sent from each. For instance, the best carpet is a rug from Poona (3,374) an excellent copy of one of those made in the Royal factory at Kurmensha in Persia, and which formed part of the tribute of that province to the Imperial Court at Teheran. The design consists of hexagonal escutcheons *semée* on an orange ground, the whole being fretted over with foliage in red,

green, white, and orange. The effect is quite harmonious, and fully equal to that of the Persian original. Another rug (3,373) sent by the same jail has been greatly condemned owing to its somewhat brilliant colouring. It is evidently a faithful copy of a Persian design, and only wants time to soften the colours. The real fault has, however, been overlooked. The design for the centre of the rug is but a single repeat from a large carpet, and therefore not suitable to a space so small. It would be well if this pattern could be repeated on a larger surface, when it would be found that the effect of the colours would not be so startling, and an exceedingly beautiful carpet would result. A carpet from Thana of excellent design (3,371) has failed, owing to an attempt to reproduce the subdued colouring of an old carpet. With a richer ground, and more positive white or cream colour, instead of the dirty grey which now replaces the white in the original, it would be nearly perfect. The border also should be made larger. Another from the same jail (3,372) is evidently a copy of one of the carpets at Bijapur. This has also failed, owing to the reproduction of some of the faded colours, the citron ground of the border, and the citron colouring throughout coming too near in tone to the faded orange. A careful examination of the original would probably show that this citron has been a totally different colour, which, if reproduced, would give the right quality to the whole.

The best Poona carpets are not exhibited in the Bombay Court, but are shown in the Private Exhibitors' Gallery by Messrs. Proctor & Co. As these are the most artistic carpets made in India or anywhere else, they deserve a special mention here. Their only fault is that in suiting commercial sizes the repeats of the pattern have not always been adhered to in forming the squares; but as it is easier to make carpets to fit rooms than rooms to fit carpets, this fault must remain, unless good draughtsmen could be found to redraw the patterns to the size required. The Government of India would be rendering a great service to Art, and at the same time put the carpet manufactures of India, both jail and private, in a better position, if these Bijapur patterns could be more widely extended. There are also many good designs to be found in other parts of the country, notably at Jaipur, where a great number of these sixteenth century carpets are stored. The expense of setting out the repeats of the patterns and borders in each carpet upon sectional paper of full size would in each case cost but a few rupees. The patterns could then be sent from place to place; or, better still, repeated in coarse colour printing for wider circulation. They are already well known in Europe, but owing to their scarcity are looked upon not as commercial productions but as works of Art, and as people are willing to pay very high prices for these designs, it is folly not to attempt to meet the demand. Next in order of merit comes a carpet from Haidarabad (3,419) a copy of a Feragham carpet not now manufactured. It is well executed, but as a very pale blue was in the original an apple green which in process of time faded to a blueish tint, this carpet as it gets older will lose much of its good quality. Shikarpur sends two copies of Persian carpets in which the full colours of the original, when new, have been very faithfully reproduced. They are excellent carpets, and will go on improving as the colours soften. Ahmedabad sends two or three clever copies of faded rugs which have been greatly admired, although the patterns are exceedingly commonplace; the charm being in a combination of pale citron, a faded pink, and light indigo colouring. It is to be feared, however, that, starting with a scale of colour, commencing where other carpets remain after a hundred years' exposure, in a short time there will be no colour left. In dhurries, it is difficult to say, whether Thana or Ahmedabad makes the best show, but between them they contribute some of the best cotton carpets sent to the Exhibition.

MR. RUSKIN ON GENEVA, PAST AND PRESENT.

In the new part of his "Præterita," Mr. Ruskin gives his recollection of Swiss scenery and Swiss life. Of Geneva he writes :—

I am more thankful, through every year of added life, that I was born in London, near enough to Geneva for me to reach it easily; and yet a city so contrary to everything Genevoise as best to teach me what the wonders of the little canton were. A little canton, four miles square, and which did not wish to be six miles, square! A little town, composed of a cluster of water-mills, a street of pent-houses, two wooden bridges, two dozen of stone houses on a little hill, and three or four perpendicular lines up and down the hill. The four miles of acreage round, in grass, with modest gardens, and farm-dwelling houses; the people pious, learned, and busy, to a man, to a woman—to a boy, to a girl, of them progressing to and fro mostly on their feet, and only where they had business. And this bird's nest of a place to be the centre of religious and social thought, and of physical beauty, to all living Europe! That is to say, thinking and designing Europe—France, Germany, and Italy. They and their pieties, and their prides, their arts and their insanities, their wraths and slaughters, springing and flowering, building and fortifying, foaming and thundering round this inconceivable point of patience: the most lovely spot and the most notable, without any possible dispute, of the European universe; yet the nations do not covet it, do not gravitate to it—what is more wonderful, do not make a wilderness of it. They fight their battles at Chalons and Leipzig; they build their cotton mills on the Aire and leave the Rhone running with a million of Aire power—all pure. They build their pleasure houses on Thames shingle, and Seine mud, to look across to Lambeth, and whatever is on the other side of the Seine. They found their military powers in the sand of Berlin, and leave this precipice-guarded plain in peace. And yet it rules them—is the focus of thought to them, and of passion, of science, and of *contract social*; of rational conduct, and of decent—and other—manners Saussure's school and Calvins, Rosseaus, and Byrons—Turner's,—And, of course, I was going to say, mine; but I didn't write all that last page to end so.

Yet, Mr. Ruskin thinks, Geneva had better have ended with educating him and the likes of him, instead of "the people who have hold of it now, with their polypous knots of houses, communal with "London, Paris, and New York."

Beneath which, and on the esplanades of the modern casino, New York and London now live—no more the Genevese. What their home once was, I must try to tell, as I saw it. First, it was a notable town for keeping all its poor,—inside of it. In the very centre, where an English town has its biggest square, and its exchange on the model of the Parthenon built for the sake of the builder's commission on the cost: there, on their little pile-proped island, and by the steep lane-sides, lived the Genevoise poor; in their garrets—their laborious upper spinning or watch-wheel cutting-rooms—their dark niches and angles of lane, mostly busy; the infirm and old all seen to and cared for their porringers filled and their pallet beds made, by household care. But, outside the ramparts, no more poor.

Then as to what was to be seen immediately outside the gates of Geneva, Mr. Ruskin says :—

Stately plane-trees, aspen, and walnut—sometimes in avenue—casting breezy, never gloomy, shade round the dwelling-house. A dwelling-house, indeed, all the year round; no travelling from it to fairer lands possible; no shutting up for seasons in town; hay-time and fruit-time, school-time and play for generation after generation, within the cheerful white domicile with its green shutters and shingle roof—pinnacled perhaps, humorously, at the corners, glittering on the edges with silvery tin. "Kept up" the whole place, and all the neighbours' places, not ostentatiously, but perfectly: enough gardeners to mow, enough vintagers to press, enough nurses to nurse; no foxes to hunt, no birds to shoot; but every household felicity possible to prudence and honour, felt and fulfilled from infancy to age. Where the grounds came down to the waterside, they were mostly built out into it, till the water was four or five feet deep, lapping up, or lashing under breeze, against the terrace wall. Not much boating; fancy wherries, unmanageable, or too adventurous, upon the wild blue; and Swiss boating a serious market and trade business, unfashionable in the high rural empyrean of Geneva. But between the Hotel des Etrangers (one of these country houses open to the polite stranger, some half-mile out of the gates, where Salvador took us in '33 and '35) and the town there were one or two landing places for the raft-like flat feluccas; and glimpses of the open lake and things beyond—glimpses only, shut off quickly by garden-walls, until one came to the inlet of lake-water moat which bent itself under the ramparts back to the city gate.

Here is a description of the Rhone :—

For all other rivers there is a surface, and an underneath, and a vaguely displeasing idea of the bottom. But the Rhone flows like one lambent jewel; its surface is nowhere, its ethereal self is everywhere, the iridescent rush and translucent strength of it blue to the shore and radiant to the depth. Fifteen feet thick, of not flowing, but flying water; not water, neither,—melted glacer, rather, one should call it; the force of the ice is with it, and the wreathing of the clouds, the gladness of the sky, and the continuance of time. Waves of clear sea are, indeed, lovely to watch, but they are always coming or gone, never in any taken shape to be seen for a second. But here was one mighty wave that was always itself, and every fluted swirl of it, constant as the wreathing of a shell. No wasting away of the falling foam, no pause for gathering of power, no helpless ebb of discouraged recoil; but alike through bright day and lulling night, the never-pausing plunge, and never-fading flash, and never-hushing whisper, and while the sun was up, the ever-answering glow of unearthly aquamarine, ultramarine, violet-blue, gentian-blue, peacock-blue, river-o-paradise blue, glass of a painted window melted in the sun, and the witch of the Alps flinging the spun tresses of it for ever from her her snow. The innocent way, too, in which the river used to stop to look into every little corner. Great torrents always seem angry, and great rivers too often sullen; but there is no anger, no disdain in the Rhone. It seemed as if the mountain stream was in mere bliss at recovering itself again out of the lake-sleep, and raced because it rejoiced in racing, fain yet to return and stay. There were pieces of wave that danced all day as if Perdita were looking on to learn; there were little streams that skipped like lambs and leaped like chamois; there were pools that shook the sunshine all through them, and were rippled in layers of overlaid ripples, like crystal sand; there were currents that twisted the light into golden braids, and inlaid the threads with turquoise enamel; there were strips of stream that had certainly above the lake been millstreams, and were looking busily for mills to turn again; there were shoots of stream that had once shot fearfully into the air, and now sprang up again laughing that they had only fallen a foot or two; and in the midst of all the gay glittering and eddied lingering, the noble bearing by of the midmost depth, so mighty, yet so terrorless and harmless, with its swallows skimming instead of petrels, and the dear old decrepi town as safe in the embracing sweep of it as if it were set in a brooch of sapphire.

MONEY-LENDERS AND IMPROVIDENT AGRICULTURISTS.

In the High Court of the N.-W. Provinces a case of great importance as illustrating the principles acted upon by the Court in dealing with "unconscionable" or inequitable bargains into which ignorant and improvident agriculturists are induced to enter by money-lenders seeking to obtain an advantage over them has been heard.

The plaintiff, Ram Pershad, was an illiterate *Kurmi* in the position of a peasant proprietor of some land in the Jalaun District of the Jhans Divison. The defendant Lalli appeared to be a professional money-lender. On the 9th July 1875 a sum of Rs. 97 having been found to be due to the defendant by the plaintiff, the latter executed a mortgage-deed by which he agreed to pay interest on that sum at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum at compound interest. He further agreed that *dharta*, or a fine, at the rate of one anna per rupee, should be allowed to the mortagee, to be calculated by yearly rests. There was also a provision that the interest should be paid from the profits of certain *malikana* land of the mortgagor, and that if the interest were not paid for two years, the mortgagee should be put in possession of this land. As security for the debt, the plaintiff mortgaged a six pies zemindari share, the term of the mortgage being eleven years. The effect of the stipulation as to the fine or *dharta* was that one anna per rupee would be added at the end of every year, not only to the principal of the morgage-money, but also to the interest due, and the total would be again regarded as the principal sum for the ensuing year. The account made up by the mortgagee showed that for a period of ten years and seven weeks (*i.e.*, from the 9th July 1875 to the 29th August 1884), the *dharta* alone amounted to a sum of Rs. 211-8-6 on Rs. 97, the principal morgage-money.

The present suit was instituted by Ram Pershad for redemption of the mortgaged property on payment of only Rs. 97, or such sum as the Court might determine as due to the mortagee, alleging that the clauses in the mortgage-deed relating to compound interest and *dharta* were inserted dishonestly by the defendant, and without the plaintiff's knowledge. The Court of First Instance (Assistant Commissioner of Aurai), however, found that "the evidence shows that Ram Pershad was quite aware of the clauses in the deed relating to interest and penalty; and, since the terms of the deed have been acted up to, it may reasonably be presumed that his declaration of ignorance is false." Upon this finding, the Court allowed to the defendant not only the full amount of the compound interest, but also the *dharta* and costs, thus making the decree for redemption subject to the payment of Rs. 1,002-1-7. From this decree the plaintiff appealed to the Commissioner of Jhansi, who modified the first Court's decree. The Commissioner observed that the bond was of the most extortionate character, although the security was good. "The loan was of Rs. 97, and notwithstanding that the appellant has paid Rs. 157-8, the account against him at the end of ten years and a few weeks, stands at Rs. 990-12-0. I do not see how the terms of the bond in respect of the interest can be evaded; but the additional yearly fine called *dharta* is, I think, of a penal nature, and may be set aside." The effect of this was to make the decree for redemption subject to payment of Rs. 456-14-3, instead of Rs. 1,002-1-7, which the first Court allowed the defendant.

The defendant preferred a second appeal to the High Court, upon the ground that the Commissioner was wrong in law in holding that the *dharta* agreed to be paid by the respondent was a penalty, and as such could not be a awarded.

Mr. Justice Mahmood said that, in his opinion, the contention raised on behalf of the appellant had no real force.

His Lordship continued :—I am aware that a general notion prevails in the Mofussil that, ever since the repeal of the usury laws, the Courts of Justice are bound to enforce contracts as to interest, regardless of the circumstances of the case or the relative conditions of the parties and irrespective of the unconscionableness of the bargain. Courts of Justice in India exercise the mixed jurisdiction of the Courts of Law and Equity, and, in the exercise of that jurisdiction, whilst to bound respect the integrity of private contracts, they must not forget that cases which furnish adequate grounds for equitable interference must be so dealt with, not because such a course involves the least contravention of the law, but because, by reason of undue advantage having been taken of the weak and the ignorant, the contract itself is tainted with *fraud* in the broad sense in which that term is understood in the Courts of Equity, in England and in America—a remark which seems to me fully justified by the rule of justice, equity, and good conscience which we are bound to administer in such cases. For these reasons I do not think that this is a case in which we should interfere, and I would dismiss this appeal with costs.

The Chief Justice.—"I entirely concur in the construction placed by my brother Mahmood upon the terms of the instrument of 9th July 1875. I agree with him that the condition therein as to payment of *dharta* is not of the kind mentioned in section 74 of the Contract Act, and that the question of penalty does not arise. The contract made between the parties on that date therefore come to this: that for an old debt of Rs. 97 and no present cash payment, Ram Pershad agreed to pay interest at the rate of 24 per cent. compound interest on default of payment of interest and *dharta*, and as security mortgaged a six-pie zemindari share, with a further provision that if interest were not paid for two years, the mortgagee was to obtain possession of certain *malikana* land of the mortgagor. The term of the mortgage was eleven years. The *dharta* was payable thus—at least, so I understand it: if interest were regularly paid, then at the end of each twelve months one anna in the rupee calculated on Rs. 97 was to be added to the amount to bear interest thereafter; if interest was not paid, then to be calculated on the Rs. 97 *plus* interest or compound interest and then added. The effect of this arrangement has been that in ten years the debt of Rs. 97 with compound interest has swollen to Rs. 873, or nine times the original sum, of which the *dharta* supplies Rs. 211-8-6. The practical result is that for the Rs. 97 Ram Pershad is sought to be made liable to pay interest at the rate of Rs. 77 per annum. I then have to ask myself, is it within reason or conscience that this Court or any other Court of Justice should be made the medium for enforcing such one-sided and unconscionable terms? No doubt, I have no right to usurp jurisdiction: that is to say, I must not assume a power not vested in me: but has not this Court, as a Court of Equity, authority to do what the Courts of Equity in England have over and over again done, namely, to relieve one party who has been grievously disadvantaged by another from the strict letter of his contract? I think that it has.

"The principle which was enunciated by the Court of Chancery in Earl of Chesterfield *vs.* Jansen (I. W. and T. Leading Cases, p. 592) as applied in that case no doubt had reference to "catching bargains with heirs, expectants and reversioners," but, as the passage from Lord Hardwicke's judgment therein which my brother Mahmood has quoted from story shows, there was no declaration that the equity then applied was to be limited to that class of persons only, as the following remarks of Lord Hatherley in O'Borke *vs.* Bolingbroke (L. R., 2 App. Case 814) exemplifies:—' It sufficiently appears that the principle on which equity orignally proceeded to set aside such transactions was for the protection of family property; but this principle being once established, this Court extended its aid to all cases in which the parties to a contract have not met upon equal terms. In ordinary cases, each party to a bargain must take care of his own interests, and it will not be presumed that undue advantage or contrivance has been resorted to on either side. But in the case of the ' expectant heir,' or of persons under pressure without adequate protection, and in the case of dealing with *uneducated ignorant persons*, the burthen of showing the fairness of the transaction is thrown on the person who seeks to obtain the benefit of the contract.' So Lord Selbourne in Earl of Alyesford *vs.* Morris (L. R., 8 ch., App. 484) referring to the ' presumption of fraud,' mentioned by Lord Hardwicke in the judgment already adverted to, observes :—' Fraud does not here mean deceit or circumvention; it means an unconscientious use of the power arising out of these circumstances and conditions; and when the relative position of the parties is such as *prima facie* to raise this presumption, the transaction cannot stand unless the person claiming the benefit of it is able to repel the presumption by contrary evidence proving it in point of fact fair, just, and reasonable.' These views were given effect to by Denman, J., in Nevill *vs.* Snelling (L. R. 15 ch., D. 679), and the principle enunciated by them was fully recognised by Jessel, M. R. in Beynon *vs.* Cook (L. R., 10 ch., App. 389).

"I gather therefore, according to the rule of equity laid down by Lord Hardwicke, that equitable relief of the kind described by him may be extended to the cases of ' persons under pressure without adequate protection,' or to transactions with ' uneducated ignorant persons,' and that it lies upon him who seeks to fix them with a liability, which upon the face of it appears unconscionable, to establish that the contract out of which it arises was ' fair, just, and reasonable.' Now, what is the state of things here? The plaintiff, an uneducated, ignorant countryman of one of the most rural districts within our jurisdiction, found himself unable to pay Rs. 97 to his creditor. The creditor, an astute Brahmin money-lender, knowing that, in their relative positions one to the other he can dictate almost any terms, proceeds to put forward the agreement, the onerous conditions of which I have explained at the outset of my judgment. It is obvious that, in reality, the debtor had little or no choice but to accept them, and that, much in the same way as a young spendthrift will give his promissory note for a large amount so long as he gets a small sum of present cash, the plaintiff in his case was willing to consent to any proposal to escape from his immediate embarrassment. It is equally clear to my mind that the object the defendant had in view, knowing the plaintiff's pecuniary capabilities, was to put him under such terms that unless he obtained funds from foreign sources he would never be able to redeem his share, and it would thus inevitably fall into his hands.

"It is bargains of this description between the small village proprietors and the money-lenders that are gradually working the extinction of the former class in many of the country districts, and producing results which are not only a serious scandal but a positive mischief. For it is to be borne in mind that the pecuniary difficulties of the persons I have mentioned are as often as not the result of misfortune rather than improvidence, and that bad seasons have as much to do with causing them as waste or extravagance. Whichever way it be, this is certain, that the money-lenders as any one who sits in this Court, must see, are to an alarming extent absorbing proprietary interests in the village communities, and that the body of ex-proprietors is enormously on the decrease. It is, of course, not my business here to discuss the policy that should govern the action of the State in dealing with this state of things; but as a Judge having power to enforce equitable principles, I am resolutely determined, until I am set right by higher authority, to give effect, in cases of this kind, to the principles propounded by the eminent lawyers to whose utterances I have referred and to see that justice is done. It may be said that the repeal of the usury laws prohibits me from adopting the course I propose to take. As to this, it is enough to say that Lord Selbourne, Lord Hatherley, and Sir George Jessel, in the judgments to which I have adverted, remarked in the clearest and most emphatic language that the repeal of the usury laws in England had in no way touched or affected the power claimed by the Court of Chancery to grant relief in such matters. I entirely concur in and approve the order proposed by my brother Mahmood."

HIS SOUL'S PLEASURE HOUSE.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* gives a description of the palace which King Louis of Bavaria reared for himself on an island in the Lake of Chiemsee. The palace was intended to be a copy of the Chateau of Versailles, based on the original designs for that edifice. The central building and the right wing had been completed when the King's resources failed him. In front of the palace are three grand terraces with fountains of elaborate design in marble bronze and gilt metal. The centre of the lower terrace is occupied by the Latona fountain consisting of five basins of red, green, and yellow marble, rising one out of the other. The centre of the lowed terrace is occupied by the Latona fountion, consisting of five basins of red, green, and yellow marble, rising one out of the other. The lowest is surrounded by 64 gilt metal tortoises and crocodiles, each the size of a man, from whose open jaws thick jets of water rise and fall into the basin above. Here monstrous golden frogs alternating with strange beings half men, half animals, rise in strange confusion and higher up in the centre of the fountain kneels Latona in all the grace of youth, one arm outstretched in supplication, the other wound around the baby form of Apollo. The 72 jest of water are so arranged as to pass over the white marble group of Latona and Apollo, who are seen in a huge crystal globe, which the sun's rays gild and colour. The water-jest alternately rise and fall, forming a thousand broken reflections and myriads of flitting diamonds around the strange forms to which the movement of the water gives animation and warmth. The entrance-hall and staircase are only partly finished, but enough has been done to excite the admiration and wonder of the visitor. The gallery of mirrors which is filed with works of art, is a noble apartment 260 Bavarian feet long, 38 feet broad, and 45 feet high. It takes 2,500 wax candles to light it. The floor is of light brown rosewood, inlaid with dark laurel wreaths and the lilies of France. Opposite the 22 windows are as many mirrors, and the space between windows and mirrors, is taken up by tall guilt metal candlesticks 8ft. high. In front of every mirror and in front of every window stands an antique vase of silver 5ft. high and beneath it a canopy in carved wood gilt, covered with deep blue velvet, upon which five rows of gold embroidered lilies an inch high produce a marvellous effect. In eight niches stand white marble copies of the noblest works of classic art.

The next marvel and the greatest is the royal bedchamber, a lofty room of moderate dimensions, with three windows above and below, the upper being draped with crimson silk that throws a magic light upon the masses of gold distributed all over this regal apartment. It is divided into two parts by means of a golden balustrade, the back part being rounded. Here the King's bed stands on a raised dais, up to which lead five broad steps, covered with ruby velvet, on which are embroidered large golden suns. The bed is of guilt bronze, a work of art as we meet it once in a lifetime. It is covered with a counterpane of gold cloth, embroidered in colours, the centre representing King Louis XIV. without his wig, a large emerald on his breast, and a sapphire in his hair. The bed is surmounted by a canops of gold with a high crown of gold in the centre and four enormous bunches of white plumes at the four corners from the canopy descend the curtains, to examine which a lover of art will devote several weeks. The outside is ruby velvet embroidered in gold so that of the ground colour scarcely anything is seen; the inside is covered from top bottom by pictures from the Bible—at first sight the produce of the miniature-painter's brush, but on close inspection the trumph of the needlewoman's skill. The centre of the background is occupied by a sun embroidered in diamonds and pearls. The walls of the room are entirely hung with red velvet embroidered in gold, the children holding garlands of flowers being so solid that a real baby held to the wall cannot stand out from it more boldly than do these works of the needle. On one side of the bed, within the space confined by the golden balustrade, is the washing-stand, a tall mirror in gold arabesques, the table of marble supported by gilt bronze figures—the basin, ewer, and ten vases in giltbronze of a size that would astonish even a giant, and of a beauty that it is impossible to describe. The other side of the bed is taken up by a prayer stool in ruby gold-embroidered velvet, the background filled by a St. Michael in colours, of such splendid workmanship that the original by the miniature painter, upon which the stitches were worked, must be less beautiful. Above the prayer stool there is a tiny altar with a copy of Raphael's "Annunziata," which, with the prayerbook in adorned, was sold by the Perugian family that had owned it since Raphael's time to the Empress of Russia, who in her turn lent it to King Louis, one of her great favorites in the years that preceded her illness. The other furnishings of the room are in keepingwith those described.

The dining-room is the best proof of the late Kings's love of solitude. In the centre of the room a high arm chair stands at a round table, which upon the least sign from the King descends to the ground-floor of the vassal, and reappears with the next course, enabling the King to dine without having seen a human form or having heard a mortal voicel. Before concluding, I must mentioned two small rooms, the jewels of the whole place, one being the ladies' boudoir, the other a smoking-room for the King. The former is a small apartmentwith two windows the walls covered entirely with mirrors separated from each other and from the ceiling by a hundred thousand roses of gilt china, which hang in garlands from the ceiling, fill all the corners, form the chimney-piece, and frame a niche containing the only seat in the room, a sofa of pale blue satin with soft cushions, but no back. The candelabra are of roses, the ceiling of white china has exquisite miniature paintings from which men are excluded. There is Atalanta without Meleager, Dian without Apollo. To imagine anything more exquisite than this room is simply impossible. The smoking room has one window only, the embrasure filled by a sofa of white satin, upon which are worked sylvan scenes of exquisite beauty, the woods beloved by the King, the lake which had such fatal attraction for him. The writing-table is pale blue velvet in the middle and porcelain painting on either side. Two Sevres candlesticks and several small porcelain groups of priceless value give it an air as if it had been used but yesterday. In this room the tables, the chimney-piece, the frames of mirrors and tapestries, are all of painted and sculptured china; the foldingd oors have four china panels, each framed by blue china, surrounded by golden arabesques. Into each panel is painted a delicate figure, representing one of the Seasons on one door, one of the elements on the other. I firmly believe such doors have never been opened upon such a room before. The floor is of bois de violettes, and gives a delicate perfume to this and the adjacent room. Another long gallery completes the suite of 19 rooms.

The writer concludes with the following touching remarks on the creater of all this grandeur: When the king viewed what his mind had created and his eyes glanced over the hundred rooms that exist merely in brick and mortar, across the empty space where the second wing was to stand, what wonder if his mind went astray as he perceived the total impossibility of ever completing what would in history have given him a place with the most magnificent princes of times of old? His valet told me that he paced the mirrored hall and all the other apartments in the light of 6,000 candles, his steps resounding in the solitude, his ever silent lips for once aprostrophizing the images of the dead around him until night changed to morning. Then he would step out upon the balcony, and while the sun rose over the hills, by one slight movement of his hand, set the waters working in the fantastical forms his mind had created for them, and in the glow of early morning, amid the rushing waters, with beauty around, his eyes would be raised heavenward; and he, perhaps, deemed himself one of the gods.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, July 30.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·765
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·859
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·6
General Directions of Wind*	W. WNW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	389
Fall of Rain	0·57
Total fall during month	35·77
" " year	80·19
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 31st July,	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

PASTEUR.

The following sketch of Mr. Pasteur appears in the *Fortnightly Review* :—First, to know what manner of man Pasteur is. Shrinking as I do from cruel vivisection on the one hand, and from idolatry on the other, I cannot give a point-blank answer. There are some features in his new departure which I think would demand the most subtle psychological analysis. But taken all in all, Pasteur is a man who would find advantage in living in a glass house. He deserves just now a high meed of praise for remaining free from arrogance, although he is not always free from impatience at being contradicted. The aspect daily presented between ten and eleven o'clock at the corner of the gravelled space in front of the Ecole Normale, where his pavilion stands, speaks strongly to the eye of his wide-world fame and of the hopes placed in his treatment for rabies by a crowd as motley as the peoples and social strata of Europe, North Africa, and America. Must I also say, that the throng is suggestive of craze-mania and unthinking panic. There are also in it persons who strike one as having cleverly profited by unimportant scratches and abrasions, to get themselves treated to a gratis ten days' trip to the brilliant French capital. A playwright could find among these patients matter for amusing comedies. There is the young lady whose loving but economical papa would never take her on a visit to Paris. She, however, saw in Pasteur's inoculations a means for having her own way, got herself scratched, said it was the dog did it, affected terror and was whisked off from her native town in the Dordogne, to a boarding-house near the Luxembourg. The truth only came out when she was in the crowd that awaited inoculation. Again, a Wall Street millionaire, who has the subtlety of Venice and Judea combined, with the smartness of a Yankee, saw one day in an almost forgotten scratch on the face of a beautiful daughter an opportunity to bring her out in Europe with *eclat*. He had read in the papers that M. de Freycinet was the intimate friend of Pasteur's son-in-law, and when he arrived at the Rue d'Ulm subscribed, on learning that no fee was taken, a sum represented by four cyphers. Next evening, he and the young lady occupied the President's box at the Theatre Francaise, and they were fair launched *dans le monde Parisien*. The Pasteur pavilion is a detached house, one-story high, standing at right angles to the main building of the Ecole Normale, and facing the broad gravelled stretch between the front of the institution and the Rue d'Ulm. In its facade there is a central hall door, flanked on each side by a couple of windows. The two nearest to it light the hall, a square room papered in dark green and wainscoted in pale oak. To the right there is a parlour, which is also a good deal of a chemist's work-shop, and to the left a study with two windows, one of which is on the north and the other on west side of room. Everything here has a workshop air. The bookcases are not glazed. The portfolios on the shelves are of the commonest sort. On other shelves there are retorts, tubes, phials, and microscopes. The tables are deal, painted black. A man sits with his face to a window, in the west or hall-door facade, in the early hours of the forenoon. From nine to half-past ten, he is to be seen opening, reading, and sorting telegrams, and cablegrams. He files some and flings others into a large basket near him, which is full to overflowing before the inoculations begin. As his back is to anyone entering the room, to see his face, it is necessary to return to the gravelled space and look at him with the full light of day pouring on his face, quite unconcerned at the two hundred and upwards pairs of eyes that are gazing at him. Pasteur may be clerical or reactionary, but he is *égalitaire*, when he treats for rabies, and pays no heed to external signs of rank and wealth. He is obliging to all in the manner of a kindly hard-worked man who has no time to lose in idle talk, and empty compliments. His conversations with a new comer, however, important or well introduced, is limited to "How do you do? What can I do for you?" (this not dryly or gruffly.) And on being told that the visitor wants to be inoculated, he says, "Good; go and wait your turn with the others." He asks very few questions, indeed sometimes none, about how applicants for treatment came to be bitten, and does not like to hear that the dog which inflicted the bite has not been killed. "Dogs suffer so dreadfully when rabid that it is a humane duty to kill them at once." Yet he must know that no diagnosis of rabies is complete unless the dog first dies of that disease. But I am letting my pen run away from my description of Pasteur as seen through the window. The first thing one notices is that he has the bronzed complection of a military veteran and a good deal in the general expression of the face of a grave old soldier. The former must have been inherited, as his life has been sedentary and the latter may possibly be the result in infancy and boyhood of conscious and unconscious, imitation of his father—*un brave de la grande armee* until 1816 or thereabouts, when he set up a little tanyard near Dôle, in la Franche-Comté. It is well for those who want to scan the savant reading the blue dispatches, that he sometimes takes off mechanically his black velvet smoking cap, which he ever wears at home and in his laboratory. The "dom of thought, the palace of the soul," shown by its removal, is solidly constructed, spacious and high, without being high arched. A man with such a head could not help making his mark in life. The mind is at ease in a dwelling so spacious. All the lineaments bespeak self-will and the habit of hard, patient, and persevering work. A nose that would be lumpy if shorter is wrinkled in all directions at the bridge. It is the sort of low nose with a thick, advancing, downward end semi-*retrousse*, and semi-dipping which one sees in the effigies of antique French warriors, and which Mercie has given to his equestrian statue in this Salon of the Constable de Montmorency. A short scant beard does not hide the massive, fleshy, and yet not heavy outline of the underpart of the face. An air of thoughtful gravity pervades the countenance. But there is something of the African feline in the topaz-yellow eyes, which, when the smoking cap is taken off and the head thrown back, stare right before them at vacancy as if to rest the optic nerves. I have never seen a human being with eyes like Pasteur's; they are sometimes lighted up by flashes of scientific inspiration. There is observable, there something which the constant use of the microscope has induced in displacing focuses, and enabling the visual organs to pass in review the infinitesimal and, to the naked eye, invisible scavengers whose mission it is to clear away detritus in and around us. But the topaz colour is more peculiar than the expression. Heavy lids of a dark bistrous tint half hide the yellow iris. One of them droops a little. There is a network of wrinkles at the temple and lines and interlines about the brow and side of the nose. One sees that the right hand drags as the telegrams are opened, filed, or thrust away. The neck is short and bull-like, the shoulders broad, and when the savant stands up his figure strikes one as squat, though not to an excessive degree. At home he dresses carelessly in an old pea-jacket, on the breast of which there is the red rosette of an officer of the Legion of Honour. When he goes out his loose-fitting clothes are neat as a soldier's on parade, and the boots are of as high a polish as the much vaunted Messrs. Day and Martin's paste blacking could produce. In taking constitutional walks in the Luxembourg Gardens he is seldom without a young disciple, on whose arm he leans. Pasteur is threatened with total paralysis, and has had an eighteen years' struggle against hemiplægia.

AUSTRALIAN BUSHRANGERS.

Amongst the earlier Tasmanian bushrangers were Cash, Cavenagh, Brady, Mosquito, and Michael Howe. The first three were bloodthirsty and unmitigated ruffians—the last two possessed considerable executive ability, great personal courage, and some power of organisation. Mosquito was an aboriginal native of New South Wales, and was transported to Tasmania for the murder of a native woman. Upon his first arrival in the island, he was employed by the authorities as a tracker, an occupation in which he displayed great skill. The slightest clue would enable Mosquito, like most of his race, to hunt down the fugitive. A twig, a piece of stock, a stone would to his eye reveal that the unfortunate wretch whom he was following had passed that way, and many was the convict who fell into the hands of the myrmidons of justice through the unerring instinct of Mosquito. But at last he became tired of playing the part of a bloodhound, broke away from the convict constables with whom he was living, and having made his way to Oyster Bay, he induced the aborigines of that district, some 200 in number, to place themselves under his command, although he was ignorant of their language and customs, and under ordinary circumstances would have been even more detested by them than a white man would have been, for every aboriginal native regards the men of another tribe as his natural enemies. At the head of the Oyster Bay tribe Mosquito committed some most horrible atrocities, and many was the isolated settler who, with his wife and family, became a victim to their outrages. At last, a considerable reward having been offered for his capture, Mosquito was traced to his hiding place at Oyster Bay by a black tracker belonging to another tribe, accompanied by two constables, and, after a desperate resistance, was captured and conveyed to Hobart Town, where he, another native called Black Tom, and six Europeans were executed at one time in February, 1825.

Another bushranger, who may be regarded as one of the most remarkable criminals that Tasmania ever produced, was Michael Howe. This man commenced his career as a seaman in the Royal Navy, and subsequently commanded a small coasting vessel employed trading to various ports in the English Channel. Having committed some offence, he was apprehended, tried, convicted, and transported to Tasmania in 1812, and was very shortly afterwards sent as an assigned servant to a Mr. Ingle. The life of an assigned servant was not likely to be a pleasant one. He was for all practical purposes a slave. He had to work hard, was fed on the coarsest rations, and was punished for the slightest offence by flogging and solitary confinement. Howe swore that he would not be the slave of any man, took to the bush, and joined a gang of bushrangers commanded by one Whitehead, and consisting of about twenty outlaws, of whom some were escaped convicts, while others were deserters from the 73rd Regiment, which at that time was stationed in Tasmania. Shortly after the adhesion of Howe, the gang felt themselves strong enough to attack the settlement at New Norfolk, on the Derwent, about fifteen miles from the capital. The inhabitants were unable to oppose anything like an effectual resistance and a large supply of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the assailants. But they gained very little other booty, for in those days persons in the bush rarely or never kept any money in their houses, and their supply of valuables was very scanty. Emboldened by their success at New Norfolk, the outlaws next marched on Pitt Water, committing many depredations on the way, and burning the houses and ricks of farmers who were either unpopular with the gang, or who had the reputation of being tyrannical masters to their assigned servants. Returning to New Norfolk, they were fired upon by a large body of settlers, aided by some constables. The bushrangers were successful and beat off their assailants, but in the fight Whitehead was severely wounded, and, dreading that he might fall into the hands of the authorities, who were coming in force from Hobart Town, Whitehead asked Howe to blow out his brains, and afterwards cut off his head to prevent it falling into the hands of the Government, which had offered a large reward for his capture, dead or alive. Howe, nothing loath, obeyed the order of the chief, and after his death obtained the command of the gang. For several weeks the bushrangers succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police and military, the country being mountainous and affording many hiding places and the gang obtaining by force or by purchase supplies of food from the isolated settlers. Howe found leisure to indulge in the tender passion, formed a most romantic attachment to an aboriginal girl, and lived for some time with her in some mountain fastnesses near the sources of the Derwent. At last in an expedition which the girl had undertaken for the purpose of obtaining a supply of food for her lover, she was captured, and, with more than ordinary feminine faithlessness, she volunteered to assist the soldiers in arresting her former lord. Disgusted with the inconstancy of his mistress, and suffering somewhat from the want of food and sleep, Howe sent, through the medium of a Yankee sailor, who had deserted from an American whale, a message to Lieut.-Governor Sorell offering to surrender upon condition that his life were spared. Colonel Sorell sent an officer (Capt. Mavine), who gave the required guarantee, and Howe accordingly gave himself up to the authorities. But he soon got weary of captivity, although he seems to have been treated with a certain degree of kindness and consideration, and being allowed to take exercise under the charge of a constable, he contrived to show his guardian a clean pair of heels, and again made for the bush, and rejoined his old gang, which by that time had been reduced to two individuals named Watts and Prowne. Howe resumed command, but for some reason or another he had lost his former popularity, and Watts conspired with a storekeeper named Drewe, who was on friendly terms with Howe, to capture him and take him to Hobart, under the belief, apparently, that such a service would ensure to the bushranger a free pardon and to the bushman a large reward. The two men seized Howe while he was asleep, threw him down, disarmed him, and tied his hands behind his back, in which condition they made him march to Hobart, Watts walking in front of the prisoner and Drewe following behind. But they were both severely punished for their treachery. Howe managed to get his hands loose without being perceived by either of his guards, and springing suddenly upon Watts, he seized his knife and stabbed him. With the gun of the wounded man, he shot Drewe dead, and then made off. Watts managed to reach the house of a settler, and lived long enough to tell his story, but he died a few hours after his encounter with Howe. The Government were now determined to effect Howe's capture at all hazards, and they offered a large reward for his body, dead or alive, together with freedom and a passage to England in the event of the captor being a convict. For a long time Howe contrived to baffle his pursuers, but at last a convict sailor named Wooral conspired with one of Howe's gang, a man named Warburton, to capture the dreaded bushranger. The two were assisted by a soldier of the 48th Regiment named Pugh, who with Wooral hid himself inside a hut, into which Warburton undertook to inveigle Howe. He entered the hut unsuspiciously enough, but he soon discovered the trap which had been laid for him, and he broke away. None of the shots fired after him produced any effect, but in his flight he fell, and before he could get up again the three men were upon him. He made a desperate resistance, but his assailants were too many, although he was not killed until he had inflicted several severe wounds upon both Pugh and Warburton.

HIGH COURT.—August 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

For Consent Decree.

288-84—Payne, G and S and Mulji B B—Ameerbai and others vs Noorbai alias Pootcobai and another—J C Cama.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon. F L Latham vs David Haem Devakar and others—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Undefended New Long Causes.

215-86—Payne, G and S—The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co vs Ardaseer Burjorjee and another.

220-86—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewala vs Hormusji Dorabji Camaji.

For dismissal.

344-85—Ardesir, H and D—Luxmibai vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and another—Crawford and B.

For hearing of preliminary issue as to Jurisdiction.

129-86—Tobin and R—Kasam Haji Metha vs Haji Faki Ismail walad Faki &c—J C Cama—Part heard.

For investigation of pauperism.

23-86—In person—Dewchund Balkison vs Beharilal Doorgadas.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

121-86—C E Milvain—C F Strachan vs H Derry—T H Pearse.

130-86—Chalk and W—Radhabai vs Hurry Bhasker—In person.

139-86—Thakurdas, D and C—Alibhoy Babaji vs Alibhoy Bhaijibhoy &c—Winter and B.

143-86—Mulji, B and B—Dharsibhai Jassa vs Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

146-86—Little, S, F and N—Edwart Bates and others vs Purdhan Wallji—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

4-86—Little, S, F and N—The Gelert steam-ship Co vs The ship County of Caithness, her tackle, apparel and furniture—Winter and B—(Admiralty suit)—Part heard.

143-84—Macfarlane and E—Tricum Panachund vs The B B & C I R Co and others—Winter and B, T and D, H, C, and B, L, S, F and N

To speak to minutes of Decree.

333-85—Craigie, L and O—Dayachund Mulookchund vs Anundrao Bulwant and another—Little, S, F and N.

Long Causes.

423-85—Jefferson, B and D—Pragdas Thakordas and others vs Dolutram Nanooram—Craigie, L and O.

91-85—Bicknell and K—Bomonjee Dossabhy Watcha vs C A Turner and others—Bomonjee and H.

213-86—Tobin and R—The Bombay Electrical Co vs The Eastern Electrical Light and Power Co—Winter and B.

For Consent Decree.

57-83—Chalk and W—Josey Girjashunker Vishwanath vs Josey Surayram Cameshwur and others—Payne, G and S and Chalk and W.

Long Cause.

539-76—Little, S, F and N—Lukhmidas Khimji and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore, C and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1886.

There will be foot drills for the Mounted Rifles in the Town Hall, on Tuesday next, at 5-30 p.m. Members are requested to attend with their sword-bayonets, bandollers and belts; forage caps to be worn.

It is requested that any officers, non-commissioned officers and volunteers, who may wish to be instructed in gun drill, will send their names to Head-quarters at once, as arrangements will be made to commence a course without delay.

The Prospectus and Entrance List of the Bombay Presidency Annual Central Meeting having been received can be seen at Head-quarters. The subscription list will be circulated through companies, and it is requested that the list may be passed by officers commanding companies as quickly as possible and returned to Head-quarters by Officer Commanding F Company. Entries to be made at Head-quarters.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE is the best antiseptic and deodoriser obtainable. It prevents all putrefaction, and instantly removes the foulest odours, sold in bottles as. 8, Re. 1 and Rs. 2-8 special terms for quantity to Municipalities, Public Institutions, Cavalry Regiments &c. Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Italian mail steamer Birmania, Captain M. Saporiti, sailed yesterday. The following is the list of passengers :—For Genoa—Lt C Wood, a Gentleman, Mr F Feillnaun, Mr J L Reuss, Captain F Beaver, Lt-Col Bryant, Mrs J Phelps, Mr and Mrs J P Barker, Mr R Wrigley, and Mrs Giuseppe Miraglia. For Aden—7 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

31st July.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Birmania..	1562	M. Saporits	A	F. Bozzoni.
" Armenia ..	2218	S. Young	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
" Inchulva ...	1453	J. Holliday	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Hydaspes ..	1890	G. Scrivener....	E	P. & O. Co.
" Clan Sinclair	1911	C. E. Darby	F	Finlay,Muir&Co
" Anglo-Indian	1371	J. H. Franks....	G	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Dago.........	..	......	H	Finlay,Muir&Co
" Sumatra....	1406	E. Dowell	K	Hajee Cassum.
" Eden Hall..	2353	A. B. McDougal	M	Edward Bates & Co.
" County of York......	1478	R. Wyley	O	McCulloch & Co
" Teddington.	..	......	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Chanda (s)........	Gavin	Calcutta, July 6.
Aug. 1	Euphrates (s)	Macfadyen .	Kurrachee, July 29
	Knight of St. Patrick (s)	Jones	Kurrachee.
	Amana (s)	Thwaite	Cardiff, July 4.
	Lady Armstrong(s	......	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Empress of India(s	Warrick	Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
	Akbar (s).........	Collin	Zanzibar, &c.
	County of York (s)	Wylie	Havre.
Aug. 1	Chateau Laffitte..	Moure	False Point.
	Byculla (s)	Livingstone.	Rangoon, &c.
	Birmania (s)	Saporiti	Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July			
27	Blair Drummond.Hall	....	London, April 6.
28	City of Cambridge (s)..........	Marr..........	Glasgow, June 22.
	Nurjahan (s)........	Budd..........	Hongkong, July 7.
	Wolseley	Altwooll ...	Algoa Bay, June 11.

DEPARTURES.

July 27.—Steamers Clan Graham and Maida. Barque Meridien.

July 28.—Steamer Bucephalus. Ship Glengarry.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
28	Argo (s)	....	Colombo.
29	Goorkha (s)	....	London.
	Geldinghame (s) ..	....	Padony.
	Chindwara (s)	....	Rangoon.
30	Sirdhana (s)	....	Pondicherry.
	Mary Stenhouse ..	....	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
27	Alvah (s)..........	....	Pondicherry.
	Purulia (s)	....	Bombay.
	Chusan (s)	....	London.
28	Argo (s)	....	Calcutta.
29	Asia (s)	....	Rangoon.
	Britan·a (s)	....	London.
	Chindwara (s)....	....	Negapatam.
	Pelican (s)........	....	Calcutta.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 30th July 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Bo L I-Lt-Col A Poole, 2nd in Comd (offg Comdt) to be Comdt with effect from the 30th July 1886, vice Col Hunt who vacates the apptt on attaining the Col's allowances.

Major R Hennell, Wing Comdr (offg 2nd in Comd) to be 2nd in Comd, vice Lt-Col Poole appointed Comdt.

Captain C O Nicholetts, Wing Officer (offg Wing Comdr) to be Wing Comdr, vice Major Hennell, appointed 2nd in Comd.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut A Sankey, No 2-1 South Irish Divn, has been promoted Captain and posted to No 5-1 North Irish Divn R A, vice Montgomery—Campbell seconded.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard :—Br-Genl C B Knowles, C B, Adjt Genl, Bombay Army.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—Bombay Vol, R Corps—Lieut F Place, to England from 31st July to 30th Nov 1886 on private affairs.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr F B Taylor, C S, has been granted by Her Maj's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for 3 months.

Mr H W Gordon, Dist and Sessions Judge, Sarun, is allowed leave for 3 months, under the note to rule 2 sec 73, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from the 14th proximo.

Mr J F Stevens, Dist and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, on leave, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Sarun. During the absence, on leave, of Mr H WGordon, or until further orders.

Mr R F H Pughe, Dist Supdt of Police, Sarun, is confirmed in the 4th Grade of Dist Supdts of Police from the 16th Apl 1886, vice Mr J B Goad.

Mr H V H Roberts is appointed to be a Dist Supdt of Police of the 5th Grade, from the 16th Apl 1886, vice Mr R F H Pughe.

Mr L E Fabre-Tonnerre, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Dinagepore, is appointed temporarily to be a Dist Supdt of Police of the 5th Grade, from the 16th Apl 1886, vice Mr J A P Sneyd.

Mr W D Abercrombie, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Patna City Police, is confirmed in the 1st Grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from the 16th Apl 1886, vice Mr H V H Roberts.

Mr. J A P Sneyd is appointed to be a Dist Supdt of Police of the 5th Grade, from the 3rd June 1886, vice Mr W R Green, but will continue to be employed until further orders on his present deputation.

Mr. R L Ward, Asst Supdt of Police, Serajgunge, Pubna, on leave, is promoted temporarily to the 2nd Grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from the 10th Apl 1886, vice Mr H E C Paget.

Mr Ward will continue to act in the 1st Grade of Asst Supdts of Police until further orders.

Mr W C Fasson is promoted temporarily to the 1st Grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from the 16th Apl 1886, vice Mr W D Abercrombie, but will continue to act until further orders as Dist Supdt of Police, Manbhoom.

Mr H M Parish Asst Supdt of Police, Sasseram, Shahabad, is promoted temporarily to the 2nd Grade of Asst Supdts of Police from the 16th Apl 1886, vice Mr W C Fasson.

Mr. J. Masters, Dist Supdt of Police, on furlough, is promoted to the 2nd Grade of Dist Supdts of Police, from the 3rd June 1886, vice Lieut-Col A. R. Wilkinson.

Mr. W. B. Maxwell, Dist Supdt of Police, Assam, is confirmed in the 3rd Grade of Dist Supdts of Police, from the 3rd June 1886, vice Mr. J Masters.

Mr W R Green, Dist Supdt of Police, Hooghly, is confirmed in the 4th Grade of Dist Supdts of Police, from the 3rd June 1886, vice Mr W B Maxwell.

Mr G D Graham, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Beerbhoom, is appointed temporarily to be a Dist Supdt of Police of the 5th grade, from the 3rd June 1886, vice Mr J A P Sneyd.

Mr H E C Paget, Personal Asst to the Inspr Genl of Police, is promoted to the 1st grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from the 3rd June 1886, vice Mr J A P Sneyd, but will continue to act until further orders in the 5th grade of Dist Supdts of Police.

Mr G H P Livesay is promoted temporarily to the 1st grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from the 3rd June 1886, vice Mr H E C Paget, but will continue to act until further orders as Dist Supdt of Police, Jessore.

Mr E Muspratt, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Dist Police, Maldah, is confirmed in the 2nd grade of Asst Supdt of Police, from the 3rd June 1886, vice Mr H E C Paget.

Mr L St J Brodrick, Asst Supdt of Police, Assam, is promoted temporarily to the 2nd grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from the 3rd June 1886, vice Mr G H P Livesay.

The Revd A Kitchin, Junior Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, is allowed leave for 2 months, under section 122, chapter IX of the Civil Leave Code, from the 26th instant, or such subsequent date, as he may avail himself of it.

Mr G A Levett Yeats, Probationary Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is appoi[illegible] to be an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent of 4th Grade, from the date on which Mr H D [illegible] was transferred from the Opium Dept.

Surg J B Gibbons, Resident Physician, M[illegible] College Hospital, Calcutta, acted, in addition [illegible] own duties, as Professor of Anatomy. Medical College, Calcutta, for the period during which [illegible] Maj J O'Brien was absent on leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S L Long, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Assam-Behar to the Tirhoot State Railway in the interests of the public service.

NOTICES.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

[illegible]URED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS

Approv d by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
M. SCHUSTER, General Agent for India.

PRIZE OF £ 660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE

GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE **THREE** CINCHONAS

• This ***VINOUS ELIXIR*** is the ***most powerful*** and valuable of the preparations of **Quinine as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.**

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever,* etc.

ALSO prepared with **IRON** for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood,* for *scrofulous affections,* etc.

• **Paris,** 22, rue Drouot, 22, **Paris.**
LONDON, NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.
BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize).

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

CLIN ET Co., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE,

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

Of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS—6, AVENUE VICTORIA.
And at all Pharmacies.

COUGHS COLDS

Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice,

RAPIDLY CURED BY

VAUQUELIN'S SYRUP AND PASTE

VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, 31, rue de Clery, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

Skin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula, Ulcers and Vitiated Blood.

DR. GIBERT'S

THE ONLY GENUINE

IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES

(Sugar-Coated Pills)

Constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.

Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

DESLAURIERS (late BOUTIGNY),
31, rue de Cléry, PARIS.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION,
LARYNGITES, Neuralgia in the face, SLEEPLESSNESS

VAUQUELIN'S ANTI-ASTHMATIC TUBES releave INSTANTLY.

Eight or ten inhalations are sufficient.

ASTHMA.

DESLAURIERS' ANTI-ASTHMATIC ELIXIR

Keeps off crisis and rapidly causes them to disappear.

VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, PARIS, AND AT ALL CHEMISTS.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

"MOLLISCORIUM,"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION,

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

POMMERY AND GRENO,

EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts	Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints	Rs. 73

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and gineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managesr.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS,

FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

THORPE AND CO.

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, iron-bound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	30	33	36 each.

Best Dull Canvas, fitted with Tray; a superior article.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	35	39	41

The "Service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30	33	36
Rupees	36	40	45

Ladies' Trunks, best Dull Canvas, bound Leather, with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, Dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.

Inches	33	36
Rupees	55	60

The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide, with straps all round, two registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent; a most useful Bag, being light, capacious and very strong.

Inches	20	22	24	26
Rupees	30	33	36	40

The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, lined Leather.

Inches	20	22	24	26
Rupees	33	36	40	45

Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.

	12-in	13-in	14-in	15-in.
Rs.	12-8	Rs. 13-8	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 15-8

Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas. Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 11-8.

Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.

12-in.	13-in.	14-in.
Rs. 15-8	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 17-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 5.	Rs. 6.

Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.

Small.	Large.
Rs. 6-8.	Rs. 7-8.

Portable Travelling Baths, best Block Tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.

Inches	24	27	30	33	36
Rupees	25	30	33	40	45

Air-tight Boxes, best Block Tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.

Inches	27	28	32	34	36
Rupees	20	33	40	45	50

Air-tight Cases for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, best Block Tin.

Inches	24	26	28	30
Rupees	20	24	26	28

Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, &c., Rs. 38.

Best Block Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 6-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat Cases, Rs. 10-8. Tan Canvas, Rs. 16-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat Cases, for holding 2 Hats, Rs. 35.

Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, all sizes, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10-8.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

WARSAW HAIR CUTTING SALOONS.

No. 18, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Hinde's Patent Curling Pins, Curling Tongs, Curling Irons, Spirit Lamps, Perfumery, Hairwashes, Brushes, Combs, Razors, Strops, &c., from the best Makers. The Proprietor has also on hand a large assortment of Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches in all colours and shades, uitable for Theatrical purposes and Fancy Balls. Theatrical Sundries always on hand.

NEW CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

J. FARBSTEIN has pleasure in announcing that he has opened an Establishment for the Manufacture of Cigarettes from the Finest Turkish Tobacco. His extended experience, and his thorough knowledge of Turkish Tobacco, and of the Tobacco Trade both in Turkey and India, enable him to offer to the Public Cigarettes of a quality unsurpassed by any yet imported, or manufactured in India. The employés are all Europeans. Cigarettes can be made from any description or quality of Tobacco in the course of 24 hours after receipt of order.

PRICE LIST.

11 BRANDS—MILD, AROMATIC, AND FULL FLAVOURED.

No.	Rs.		Nos.	Rs.	
1 Warsaw	5 0	per 100	6 Prince Bismarck	3 0	per 100
2 Dubek	4 0	,,	7 Cawalla	3	,,
3 Stambul	4 0	,,	8 Basma	2 8	,,
4 Grand Duchess	3 0	,,	9 The Nile	2 0	,,
5 The Rhine	3 0	,,	10 Egypt	2	,,

No. 11 Samson 1-8. Nos. 2 and 6 have mouth-pieces.

TOBACCO

Genuine Turkish from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14 per lb. Orders from the Mofussil should be accompanied either with emittance, or Goods can be despatched per V.-P. Post. Prompt and careful execution of orders guaranteed.

J. FARBSTEIN,
HAIRDRESSER & TOBACCONIST,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	Rs 59 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	—
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	,, 55 0	,, 58 2

FROM MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AŸEN CHAMPAGNE.

Gold lack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	,, —	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	—
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	—

CLARETS.

From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	..

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	, 27 0	

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Iovitz	,, 12 0	,,

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne Red Bars { M. & Saann }	,, 24 0

From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	,, 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 5 0
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	....
Bavarian Export Bier from the Iuselbrauerei, Lindau	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	,, ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from	lbs. 19-29	Rs. 0 12
Finest Italian Butter	½ lb. tin at	Rs. 0
	1 do.	1
	2 do.	1 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	,, 2 lbs,	0 12
Boiled Beef	,, 2 lbs,	0 12
Brawn	,, 2 lbs,	0 12
Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	,, 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	,, ½ lbs.	0 8

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, —	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	, —	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a ful remmittance.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000,
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orfebrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy refer ence.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.

Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE,
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
,, 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are nvited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

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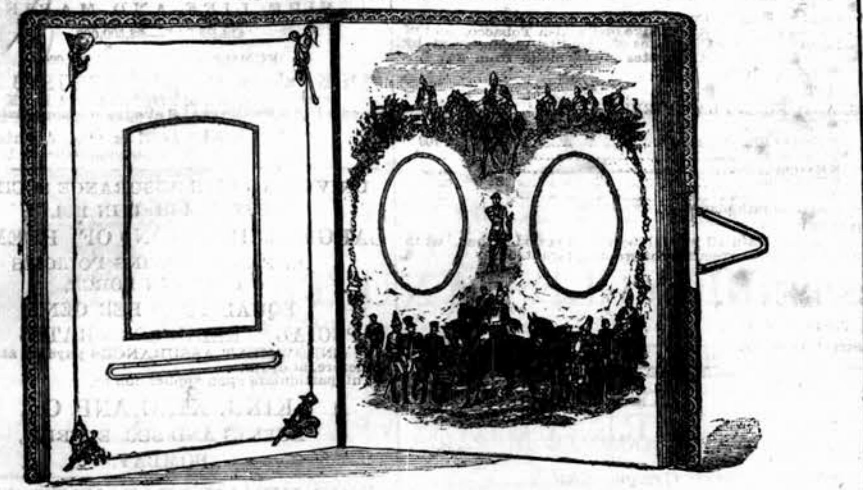
ALBUMS
FOR PHOTOGRAPHS OR VIEWS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have just received a new stock of the above, made specially suitable for India :—



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Dedicated to H. R. H. The Commander-in-Chief. Beautifully illustrated with 13 Choice Plates.

Designed by Norie.

"They are a most spirited set of sketches representing every arm of the service in the Field, in Camp and on Parade."

Bound in Russia Leather, Rs. 54.
Do. Morocco do. ,, 45.

TREACHER'S "BRITISH NAVY" ALBUM.

A Worthy Companion to the above. Contains very fine coloured illustrations of H. M's Ships, Ironclads, &c.

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Do. Calf Leather, Rs. 45.

"YE PASTIMES OF MERRIE ENGLAND" ALBUM.

Containts fine illustrations of old English Sports and Games. To hold Cabinets and Cartes.

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Beautifully illustrated with very fine Engravings of the principal places of interest in the great Metropolis. To contain Cabinets and Cartes.

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Do. Calf, Rs. 27.

THE "CATHEDRAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL" ALBUM.

Very finely illustrated with views of the Cathedrals of England and Wales. For Cabinets and Cartes.

Bound in French Morocco Leather, Rs. 22-8.
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THE "FLORAL" ALBUM.

Beautifully illustrated with coloured illustrations of Ferns, Flowers, Birds, &c. For Cabinets and Cartes.

Bound in Morocco Leather, Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.
Do. Russian Leather, ,, 38 to Rs. 65.

THE "K. C." OR "POETS" ALBUM.

Contains quotations from the best Poets, with some finely executed appropriate coloured illustrations.

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Illustrated with some well executed Facsimiles of Water Colour Drawings by the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A., representing Rivers and Ports of England.

Bound in Dice Persian Leather, Rs. 27.

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The pages of this Album are carefully traced with a special Renaissance design.

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PLAIN ALBUMS.

FOR CABINETS AND CARTES.

Bound in Morocco or Russian Leather, Calf, &c.
Rs. 12, 16, 20, 25, 27, 40, 65.

PLAIN ALBUMS.

FOR CABINETS ONLY.

Bound in Morocco or Russian Leather, Calf, &c., &c.
Rs. 10-8, 14, 16, 20, 25.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS.

For preserving views, &c. Half bound roan.
14 by 10 Rs. 5-4; 16 by 12, Rs. 7-8; 20 by 14, Rs. 12-8.

Bound in Morocco Leather.
10 by 8½, Rs. 6-12. 14 by 10½, Rs. 11-8.

Bound in Persian Leather.
10 by 8½, Rs. 7-8. 14 by 10½, Rs. 11-8.

Bound in Best Morocco.
9 by 6½, Rs. 12; 16 by 12, Rs. 31-8; 20 by 14, Rs. 38.

(*See Illustrated Catalogue.*)

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

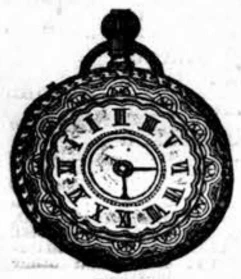

FIG. 10.

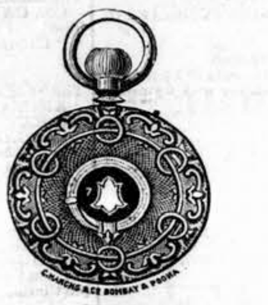

FIG. 11.

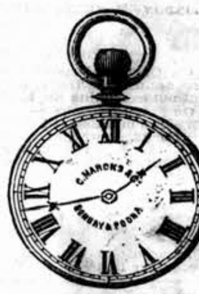

FIG. 12.

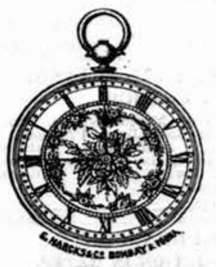

FIG. 13.

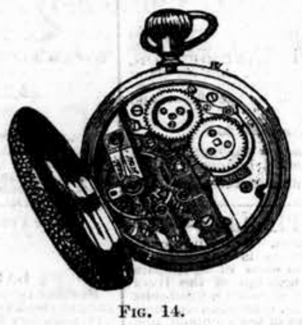

FIG. 14.

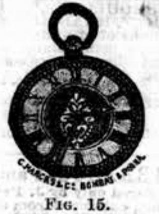

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD. NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD INFANTS INVALIDS. TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND 1/- CANISTERS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:
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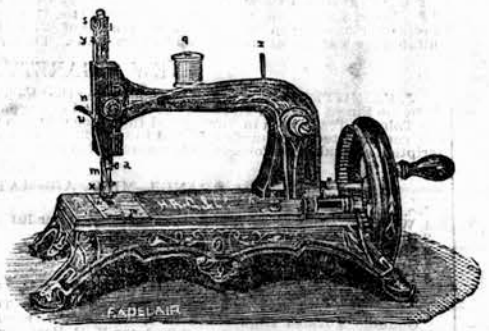
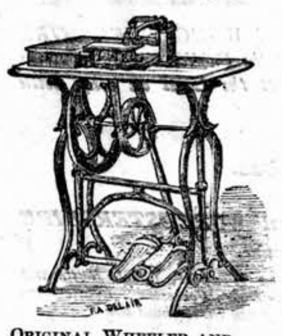
BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

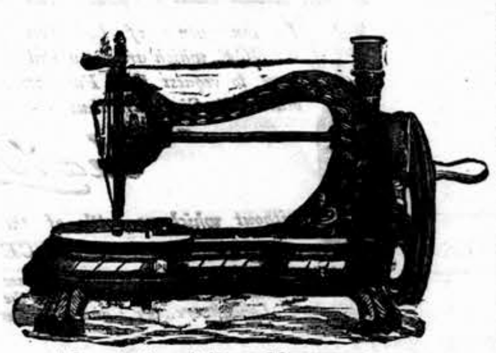
GEYER & Co., BOMBAY.



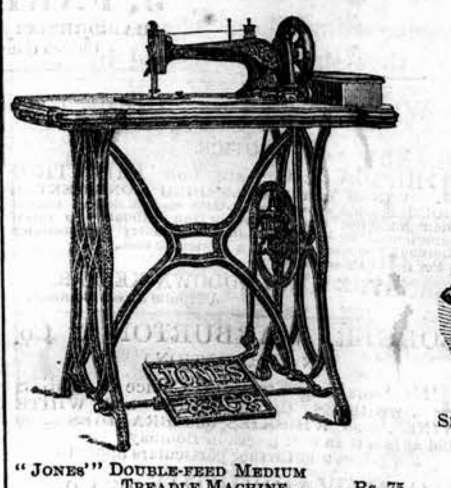
RHENANIA HAND MACHINE	...Rs.	30
Do. do. with treadle...	,,	50



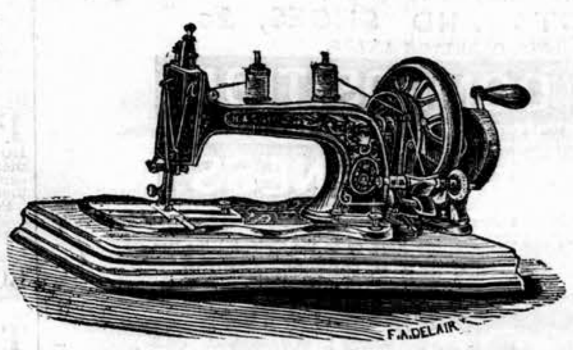
ORIGINAL WHEELER AND WILSON'S No. 1...	Rs.	60
Do. do. with cover	,,	65
Do. SYSTEM do.	,,	55
Do. do. without do.	,,	50



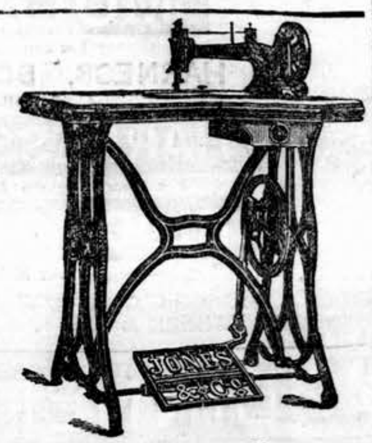
"LADY'S HELP" HAND MACHINE...	...Rs.	40
Do. do. with stand	... ,,	60



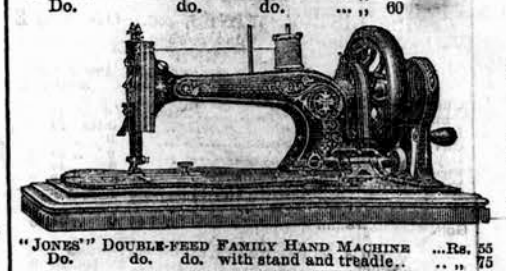
"JONES'" DOUBLE-FEED MEDIUM TREADLE MACHINE...	...Rs.	75
"WERTHERN" do. do.	... ,,	70
"SINGER" do. do.	... ,,	65
Do. do. do.	... ,,	60



SINGER FAMILY HAND MACHINE	...Rs.	50
Do. do.	... ,,	45
Do. do.	... ,,	40
Do. do. with stand and treadle	... ,,	20 extra.



"JONES'" DOUBLE-FEED FAMILY TREADLE MACHINE	...Rs.	65
"WERTHERN" do. do.	... ,,	60
"SINGER" do. do.	... ,,	55
Do. do. do.	... ,,	50



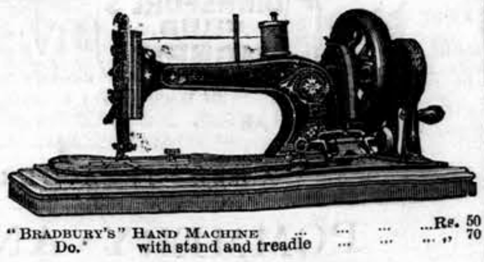
"JONES'" DOUBLE-FEED FAMILY HAND MACHINE	...Rs.	55
Do. do. do. with stand and treadle..	.. ,,	75

NOTICE.
SEWING MACHINES.

AS some unscrupulous persons represent themselves to be agents of some of the following makers and thereby DECEIVE THE PUBLIC.

We hereby give Notice that we are the SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS of the undermentioned manufacturers for the WHOLE OF INDIA.

Messrs. JONES & Co ....Guide Bridge.
,, BAER & REMPEL ....Birlifeld.
,, SIEDEL & NAUMAM ..Dresden.
,, MACHANEK & CO.......Wien.



"BRADBURY'S" HAND MACHINE	...Rs.	50
Do. with stand and treadle ...	... ,,	70

H. A. GEYER & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following :—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

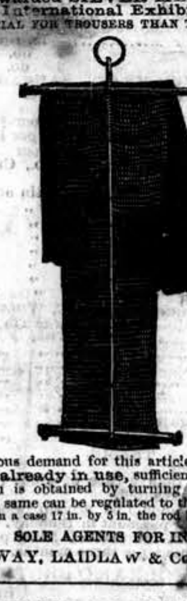
"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

A REQUISITE FOR EVERY GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S
PATENT PORTABLE
TROUSERS STRETCHER

Awarded SILVER MEDAL,
London International Exhibition, 1884.
MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.



The enormous demand for this article, together with the thousands already in use, sufficiently attest its merits. The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th of an inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in. the rod being jointed.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., CALCUTTA.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Proprietors.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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Trimmed Hats,
Trimmed Bonnets,
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Feathers, Flowers.

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Embroidered Nets,
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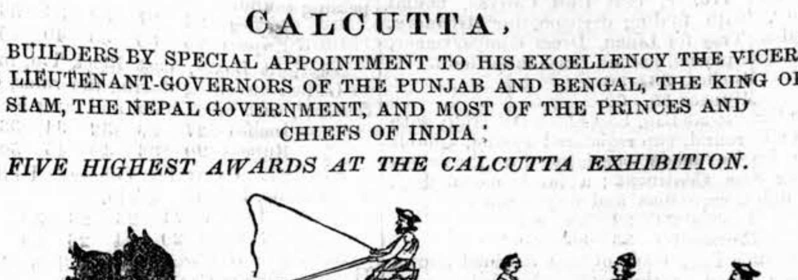
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

STEUART & .Co.,
CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA;

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.



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LANDAUS	,,	2,000
BAROUCHES	,,	1,500
BROUGHAMS.....................from	Rs.	1,100
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PATENT NEW BUGGIES ....from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
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LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

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STEEL PENS.

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DOCTOR VIVIEN'S
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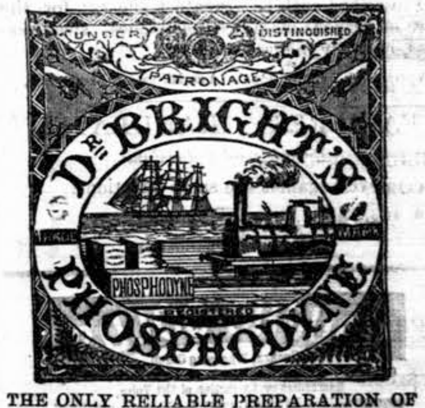
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF



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This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

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And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

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Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

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